

All Electron User  
programs also work  
on the BBC Micro with  
OS 1.2 and Basic II

A Database Publication

# electron

## user

Vol.2 No.12 September 1985 £1

Go West — for  
our bumper game  
**TEX'N'DAN**  
— Full listing inside

Learn about  
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assembler graphics,  
easy file handling

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... or stretch your  
mind with Reversi

Make sweet music  
with your Electron

**PULL-OUT SOFTWARE GUIDE**

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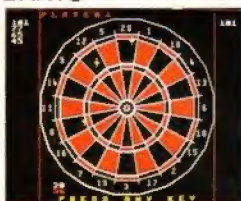
## NIGHTMARE MAZE



## BBC 'B' Q\* MAN



## DARTS



## SCREWBALL



## SECRET SAM 1/BANANA MAN



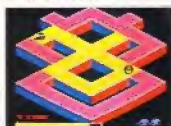
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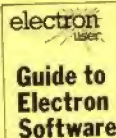
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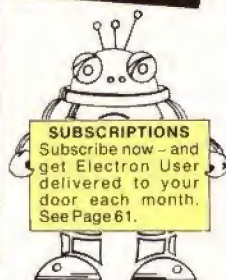
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## Order form

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**SUBSCRIPTIONS**  
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# DISC POWER

## AT A NEW LOW PRICE!

NOW it's cheaper than ever to add the power of discs to your Electron Plus 1 – with the Cumana floppy disc system.

Easy to fit and simple to use, the Cumana system has the latest and most flexible DFS for the Electron – and much more besides.

It consists of an interface, electronics and software in a cartridge, a single 5¼in disc drive with lead and a utilities disc.

The interface slots into the Plus 1's cartridge port. Up to

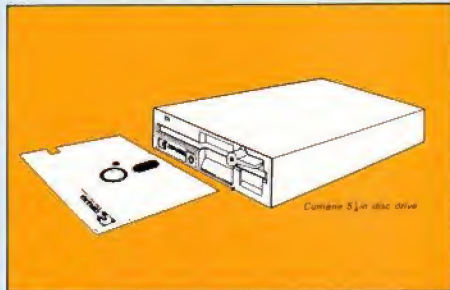
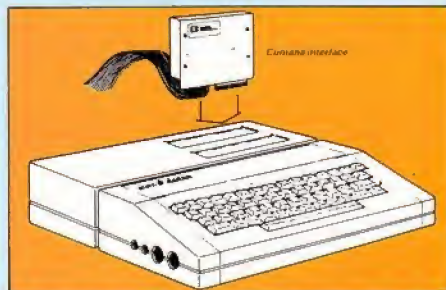
two 3½in or 5¼in disc drives can be attached. The result is a whole new dimension of speed and reliability!

### Its advanced features include:

- Fast, reliable storage of programs, word processor files and databases.
- Double density format to maximise use of the discs.
- A complete set of commands for efficient disc management.
- Easy transfer from tape to disc. The DFS uses no precious RAM.
- Random access files for more advanced data storage.

- The ability to read programs from both BBC Micro single density discs and from the Plus 3 ADFS discs.
- A utilities disc packed full of useful programs, including a verify routine, formatters, copy and backup routines and a powerful disc editor.
- A thorough, straightforward manual.

When you add to this the fact that the cartridge has a built in real time clock and a ROM socket (for additional software on a chip) then you'll realise why the Cumana floppy disc system has been so warmly welcomed by Electron users.



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the order form on Page 61.





# electron user NEWS

## Great sale is on

THE biggest Electron sale ever is under way as retailers, determined to clear shelf-space, have been drastically slashing the prices of old stocks.

An *Electron User* survey of major outlets has revealed that Electrons are selling for £100 and under at Macro, Laskys, Asda and Safeways – less than shops were paying distributors for the machines a few weeks ago.

At Rumbelows the price was £120.

However, W.H. Smith, Dixons and Boots were holding to the recommended retail price of £129 – at least for the time being.

### Compete

Trade observers believe Smiths, Dixons and Boots will have to bring their prices down to compete against the "dumpers".

"They can't expect to sell Electrons for £30-plus above the price they can be bought in the next street", said one leading distributor.

The new low prices fixed by Macro, Laskys, Asda and Safeways have angered smaller retailers who are stuck with Electrons they paid more than £100 each for.

## Software house raps soccer stars 'ransom'

**A NUMBER of leading British "soccer heroes" are attempting to hold UK software houses to ransom, according to a publisher of Electron titles.**

Footballing celebrities are said to be making extortionate demands for up to 75 per cent of all profits to allow their names to be used to promote games.

The claims come from Malcolm Howard of Qualsoft whose company has just released Mexico World Cup '86 for the Electron.

Nor is it simply a question of the stars requesting huge payments after they have been approached by software houses. It seems that famous players are actively touting for the business

themselves.

Malcolm Howard revealed to *Electron User* that three well known footballers approached Qualsoft with propositions while the new game was being written.

"They were quite willing to sell their names to the game", he said. "I find this worse than prostitution".

"We spent 12

months producing the soccer management game and there was no way we were going to debase it in that way", insisted Malcolm Howard.

"These people aren't interested in computing. In fact I'm sure they wouldn't know which keys to press".

But the Qualsoft executive feels other less scrupulous software houses would be eager to take on the stars for the promotional value of their names.

"It is this lack of real involvement that leaves many football simulation programs resembling little more than arcade games", he said.

And football players are not the only celebrities eager to jump onto the software names game bandwagon. Malcolm Howard says that athletes, cricketers and pop stars are looking at it as an easy way of making money.

Meanwhile Mexico World Cup '86 is due to be launched this month in time for the qualifying rounds of the World Cup proper.

"We will be relying on the skills of our programmers to ensure that it is a winner – not the name of some money-hungry player", said Howard.

## ACORNSOFT PLEDGE

ACORNSOFT has pledged that in future all its products will be brought out for both the Electron and the BBC machines.

The undertaking was made despite the fact Acorn is currently believed to be offering the software house for sale.

The new policy is not yet in evidence. Only two of four titles in the company's home education range – Workshop

and Talkback – can run on both machines.

The reason, says Acornsoft's home education spokesman Don Clark, is that the programs were already in the pipeline before the policy decision was made.

The other two, Spooky Manor and ABC incorporate Mode 7, a facility not available on the Electron.

But he said Acornsoft plans to bring out a version of Spooky Manor for the machine.

Said Clark: "All the packs we are now working on will work on both the Electron and the BBC. But they will be designed, as far as possible, for the Electron's strengths – although they will behave differently on each machine."

## COMMS INTERFACE SOON

**A LEADING microelectronics company has confirmed that it is currently working on a top secret communications package for the Electron.**

Pace Micro Technology of Bradford is about to launch the

interface card exclusively forecast in the August *Electron User*.

This will enable Electron owners to be able to reap the benefits of the telecommunications revolution for the first time.

## Electron updates

BUSINESS software for the Electron from Slogger Software is claimed to challenge similar facilities on offer to the BBC Micro.

The first ROM, Starword, is a word processor developed exclusively for the Electron using tape or disc. It allows documents up to 132 characters wide and any length – depending on the size of tape or disc – to be created and edited.

Its features include 40 or 80 column screen display, choice of text colours, word search and replace, electronic cut and paste, programmable function keys, mail and file merge.

Price is £34.50.

Starstore, the second ROM, is a database system costing £29.95.

# Show exhibitor helps medical research



Mike Mahon and Jim Notman with the new freezer

A CHANCE encounter at an Electron & BBC Micro User show has led to a major advance in research into crippling diseases at Manchester University Medical School.

The meeting resulted in an exhibitor donating an ultra-low temperature freezer worth £4,000 to a specialist team working on muscular dystrophy and related problems.

It all started when two freelance reviewers – Jim Notman and Mike Mahon – bumped into Nazir Jessa, the boss of Watford Electronics.

At that time, Jim and Mike bemoaned the fact that their work at the North West Regional Neuromuscular Unit was suffering from the Government cutbacks.

### Critical

In passing, they told the company boss that they were short of a critical piece of equipment – the freezer.

"It was only an off-the-cuff remark", insists Jim Notman. "So you can imagine our surprise when Nazir Jessa took us up on it."

"Even though as a qualified optician he obviously has an interest in medical things, we have been overwhelmed by his

generosity".

Now that the medical freezer has been installed, it is being used to store human muscle specimens at minus 80 degrees Centigrade.

"This is the critical temperature at which they must be kept for biopsy purposes", explained Jim Notman.

"As such, the freezer solves a major problem for us".

### Breakthrough

Eventually the Manchester research team, which has to rely on grant aid and public donations for funding, hopes to build up a bank of diseased muscle to aid the attempt to make the long-awaited breakthrough in the field of muscular dystrophy.

One of the number of projects currently under way is a study of Duchenne muscular dystrophy, a wasting disease which only effects small boys.

To analyse the progress of the disease in a quantitative way through muscle tissue BBC Micros are used.

"The machine – with its fast processing power, graphics and versatile interfacing, has a tremendous part to play in this area of research", says Jim Notman.

## Products launch at micro spectacular

THE Electron and BBC Micro User Show, which broke all previous records in London last May, now moves to Manchester for the third year running.

It is to be held once again at UMIST from September 27 to 29 inclusive.

Such was the success of the show earlier this year among both exhibitors and public alike that the Manchester event was guaranteed to be a virtual sell-out several months ago.

Advance ticket sales for UMIST are reported to have never been heavier, and the scene is now set for a microcomputer spectacular.

"Once again we are about to see a demonstration of support for Acorn products which will convince everyone

that the future of the company is assured", says Derek Meakin, head of Database, the show's organisers.

Early reports from exhibitors reveal that numerous new products will be launched for the Electron, ensuring its place as third most popular micro in the UK.

As a result of public demand, the Walk-In Forum will be repeated at UMIST. Here some of the leading experts on the BBC Micro and the Electron will be making guest appearances.

This year's distinguished line-up includes: Paul Beverley, Norwich Computer Services, taking an in-depth look at Wordwise; Peter Brameld, Database Publications, examining electronic mail and its potential for domestic use; Rob McMillan,

Acornsoft, discussing the View family of products; Peter Davidson, Database Software, revealing how to create a bestselling software package; Andy Hood, Pace Micro Technology and author of Commstar, unravelling the mysteries of communications.

## COMPETITION'S PRIZE IS

A COMPETITION for unemployed youngsters in the North West has been launched jointly by Electron User and its sister publication The Micro User with the star prize on offer . . . a secure job.

Database Publications is to provide full-time employment

for the winner, who must be an out-of-work school-leaver aged between 16 and 20.

Participants are being asked to submit any program they have written – from a simple utility to an exciting game or business package. Full details of the contest and an entry

form can be found on Page 22.

The position to be won is that of a trainee programmer with Database Software, a division of Database Publications.

A panel of judges will interview all the finalists before making the "appointment" during





## Extracting charge

DESIGNED to take the pain out of calculating National Health Service charges for dentists is a new program for the Amstrad called the Charge Master from Dentron Computers.

Its cassette program calculates charges in seconds and allows professional estimates

to be printed out.

Should there be any changes in NHS charges the company says it will provide low-cost updates.

Price of the system, which includes the Amstrad CPC464 Charge Master program and a printer, costs £399.85.

## Budget packs

BUDGET packs of educational programs are being made available for the first time to Electron users.

Stell Software has released two double educational games packs at £2.50 although originally the individual games cost £7.95 each.

Included on the tapes are Stell's educational programs, Railroader and Maths Invaders, and Time and Identikit.

## Sideways RAM

A NEW sideways RAM for the Electron from Advanced Computer Products allows users to write their own ROM-based software.

Priced £33, it comes with software support including loader, tape disc facilities and printer buffer.

Advanced has also brought out a disc filing system enabling the user to load and chain not only Electron software but also BBC disc-based software. It costs £20.

## A fourth for bridge

MAKING a bid for part of the Acorn software market is Livewire Software, with its first games for the Electron, Bridge and Whist Challenge.

A contract bridge game, Bridge Challenge provides the player with a partner and opponents, makes bids for the opposition based on an analysis of their cards alone, and displays the cards and table on screen.

Whist Challenge is a partner whist game and features full scoring during play and screen of cards and table.

Both include auto and cheat-proof play and are provided with playing instructions or manual.

# Education software gets a boost

THE *Electron User* campaign to get more educational software onto the shelves of computer retailers has been boosted by a new alliance of eight leading publishers.

This month sees the birth of British Educational Software Associates whose members are Applied Systems Knowledge, Bourne Educational Software, Calpac Computer Software, Collins Software, Griffin Software, Hill MacGibbon, Macmillan Software and Widgeit Software.

The aim is to encourage retailers to stock educational software and help them sell it by aggressively promoting public awareness of the range of programs available.

"There is a strong but frustrated demand for educational software", says Roy Davey, marketing director of Collins

Software and Hill MacGibbon, the leading figure in forming BESA.

"Would-be buyers have difficulty finding a retailer who offers a good choice and a fast ordering service.

"Educational software is not an impulse purchase. Customers want to know where they can find a good stock and see it demonstrated".

More than 200 specialist retailers will stock BESA's "core list" of 40 programs and will be able to meet orders for another 200-plus titles within 48 hours.

Distribution will be through Proteus Computing, which carries stocks of another 450 educational titles not

included in the BESA scheme.

Martin Neild of Macmillan Software told *Electron User*: "Declining computer sales have led to almost a complete shut-out of educational software by retailers in recent months.

### Awareness

"We have started BESA to make sure educational programs are represented in the shops, to heighten public awareness of the excellent software available, and to help people realise that micros are not toys but serious learning tools.

"We aim to change the attitudes of dealers and the public - to bring computers out of the

cupboard if you like.

"Initially BESA will operate for a trial period until the end of this year. If it takes off we will have to think about opening it up to other educational software publishers who share our objectives".

Craig Thatcher of Proteus said: "This is not a software dumping exercise. We are offering dealers the very best titles from the BESA software houses.

"All schools and local education authorities will be informed what programs are available and where they can get them. There will be special competitions and promotions, and attractive inducements for dealers to stock our core list of educational titles".

Educational software publishers outside the BESA group have warmly welcomed the new initiative.

Kosmos Software boss Keith Spence said: "This is a very worthwhile idea and I wish BESA all the best of luck with it.

"Firms like mine will be following its progress with interest and will look forward to cooperating in this venture in the future".

## A JOB IN COMPUTING

the first day of the Electron & BBC Micro User Show opening at UMIST, Manchester, on September 27.

"We want this to be a competition in which youngsters will be able to give full play to their imagination, says Derek Meakin, head of the Database Group. "It is

being designed so that even those with limited computer skills can still participate".

But why a job as a prize?

"The North West is a blackspot for unemployed school-leavers", says Derek Meakin. "So what could be more attractive than the

chance of a job?"

The lucky winner will be joining an elite team. Database Software has been responsible for a number of chart topping packages, including Mini Office which reached the finals of two categories in the British Microcomputing Awards 1985.

# SOLIDISK EFS COMBINES DISC AND A SOCKET FOR THE WINCHESTER

Solidisk Double Density DFS is now the ultimate in reliability and supported by the largest amount of software available for the Electron.

Solidisk relies on a good product and a large support network to win the heart of the user.

With over 75 Local Experts, covering England, Scotland and Wales, Solidisk can offer many users regional free fitting and advice.

With an ever increasing catalogue of free software, even users who are new to the Disc system can expect to build up a large library in a fairly short time.

Solidisk Software Support Service already has responsibility for over 50,000 BBC computer users and the ability to give you the best service matched only by the largest companies.

Solidisk Double Density DFS handles both BBC Discs and Electron Discs, in single and double density whereas the Acorn's PLUS 3 can only handle ADFS discs.

Solidisk ADFS has nice features such as automatic disc format sensing, built-in disc formatter and verifier and programmable disc speed.

It also has more than 20 disc utilities built into the ROM.

Standard features for both BBC DFS and ELECTRON ADFS implementations include:

1) Automatic Write Error Correction.

2) Automatic 40/80 track stepping, the ADFS 2.1 will let you read and write 40 trak discs if you have an 80 track drive.

3) Disc repair facilities.

Disc sector editor (\*DZAP), memory editor (\*MZAP), recover good sectors (\*RECOVER) rewrite multiple sectors (\*RESTORE), read bad sectors and bad track (\*RTRACK), repair and restore bad sectors and track (\*WTRACK) and the powerful disc copy (\*DCOPY) which is capable of duplicating even some non BBC discs.

4) Tape to disc facilities.

Direct transfer from tapes to disc (\*TAPEDISC) will work with all unprotected programs. \*TAPELOAD and \*TAPESAVE will cope with more difficult ones. Only in some cases (multipart games cassettes) will you need Solidisk tape copier.

5) Wordprocessing facilities.

This facility allows \*BOOT and other text files to be edited, saved and printed in any screen mode.

6) Automatic disc format sensing.

On Shift-Break, the STL ADFS 2.1 will detect the disc format and use the right BBC DFS or Electron ADFS to run.

On the Electron ADFS side, the 2.1 ROM also has some very nice features:

1) Extensive Disc formatting facilities.

\*FORM40, \*FORM80, \*FORM160 and \*WFORM (for the Winchester) are available to handle any disc drive.

2) Disc verifying facilities.

\*VERIFY will check all disc sizes including Winchester for media defects.

3) Number of opened channels.

This is the star feature of Solidisk ADFS.

This facility (\*OPEN) allows you to specify how many files will be opened in a program, thus maximising the available RAM while avoiding buffer page swapping as on the Acorn ADFS.

It leaves PAGE at &1900 for most programs, gives more room to View and Viewsheets and avoids unnecessary conversion work for many programs originated for the BBC DFS to be run on your Electron.

On the BBC DFS side, the STL ADFS 2.1 handles both single and double density and in addition, it supports:

- 1) Unlimited catalogue entries.
- 2) Unlimited filesize.

## THE SOLIDISK 16k SIDEWAYS RAM:

Solidisk Sideways RAM is an almost indispensable add-on for the Electron with disc drives.

The Sideways RAM occupies the same memory area as the BASIC or ADFS ROM in the micro's memory map. This means that Sideways RAM can run almost any ROM type software,

including languages, utilities and games.

Sideways RAM is notably invaluable to run games and specially "MEGAGAMES".

Games and programs run at 2MHz clock speed in Sideways RAM, if loaded into the Electron RAM, they can only run at 1MHz clock speed, ie half the speed of Sideways based games.

Megagames are too large to be run on the unexpanded Electron. They use extensively 8 colour high resolution screen (mode 2), background music, sound and

high speed sprites.

Solidisk supply free software to maximise the use of Sideways RAM on the Electron. These include Wordprocessor, Spreadsheet, Database, Toolkit, Machine Code Monitor, Printer Buffer, Sprites, Playtunes, Virtual Memory Processor, VDU Replay, Screen Effects, digitised pictures etc...

## THE WINCHESTER SOCKET:

Solidisk has the most powerful Winchester system for the BBC computers and the Electron. The Winchester system can provide from 20 Megabytes to a theoretically possible 1300 Gigabytes of storage, directly on line with the Electron.

The same Winchester unit can be used on the BBC B, the BBC PLUS and the Electron without any change.

You can read more about it in BBC Micro User or in Acorn User Magazines. Price of a 20 Megabytes system is only £700.00 + VAT (£805.00).





# UPGRADE, 16K SIDEWAYS RAM WINCHESTER FOR ONLY £59.00

## SOLIDISK SPECIAL MITSUBISHI DISC OFFER:

This offer comprises:

- One 80 track Double Sided (640 kbytes) 3.5" Mitsubishi disc drive with its own PSU. Cased in beige.
- Solidisk EFS Disc Upgrade, 16K Sideways RAM and Winchester socket.
- One software package containing four 3.5" discs, detailed below.
- Full one year guarantee and 2 manuals.

**PRICE: £200.00**

You can also order as many Megagame Packs at the same time as you like. Each Megagame Pack consists of three 3.5" discs and contains on average 20 games.

### THE SOFTWARE:

The software contains everything to start a library: the big four (Database, Wordprocessor, Spreadsheet and Graphic), Utilities and Games.

#### Database:

Solidisk Database is very easy to understand and use. You are presented with a 15 option Menu. Each option will lead to a new Menu and so on. Mode 3, 80 column screen is used throughout so that what you see is what will be printed on paper. With Solidisk Database, you can create as many records as you like, each record can be up to 15 fields of up to 60 characters. You can sort, search, index, mailmerge, append, create subset, calculate etc. Solidisk use the same Database to process all your orders.

#### Wordprocessor:

Solidisk Wordprocessor is WYSIWYG type (What You See Is What You Get) and has all the commands of a professional tool. It features 80 column screen, on screen justification, page numbering, search and replace, word count, free space, Wordstar like editing commands: insert and overwrite, block mark, move, copy, delete, save, load to cursor, \* commands etc...

#### Spreadsheet:

Solidisk Spreadsheet is also Menu driven and has the same file

structure as Solidisk Database. You can have as many rows and columns as you like, each column can be as small as two characters wide or as big as 70 characters. All maths functions are



supported. Recalculate, Replicate, Print, Print If, Sort, Search, Define Zone, Mailmerge, Text Input/Output etc... are included.

#### Toolkit:

Solidisk Toolkit is almost indispensable for Electron programmers, it has 24 star commands (Status, Rwipe, LVAR, Move, Search and Replace, Expand, Salvage, Keyload etc...).

## ORDER FORM

### PRICE LIST and ORDER FORM.

	Price	P&P
Diskettes:		
Verbatim 3.5" box of 10	£40.00	£1.00
Software Pack	£10.00	£1.00
Solidisk EFS	£59.00	£1.00
Disc Offers:		
640k Mitsubishi MF453 Disc Outfit	£200.00	£3.00
1.3 MB Fantastic Offer	£310.00	£3.00
20 MB Winchester system	£805.00	£10.00

Total =

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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also order  
by phone 0702-354 674  
9AM-5.30PM

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We reserve the right to change specifications and prices for improvements.

WE looked last month at a few simple machine code routines to print a character on the screen. Now we're going to see how we can control our character using the cursor keys.

There's only one machine code program this time but it's fairly complicated so I'm going to go through it line by line.

It contains some useful routines that you can incorporate into your own programs.

Type in and run Program 1 first and see what it does. It's a cursor controlled pint of beer! You'll understand the explanation better once you've played around with this program.

Right, having had our little play we'll get down to business.

First the print routine. It's basically the same as the one we developed last time and is taken from Program VI in the August *Electron User*.

I'll develop it further in the next part, but for the moment I'll leave it as is. You'll find it starting at line 1050 in our Program 1 this month.

The routine has been given the label *print* for obvious reasons. It expects the data for the character to be stored at &C00.

This page of memory is reserved for characters defined using VDU 23 but, as we aren't defining any, it won't be used, allowing us to place our data there.

Lines 60 to 90 read the

# How to control your drinking habit - with the cursor!

character data and store it in page &C. It's the same as last time.

The routine *print* uses two zero page locations which are labelled *old* and *new*. It erases the character at *old* and prints it again at *new* using the EOR method.

Each item of data is collected from page &C, EORed with the screen memory and stored back in the screen memory. This allows it to pass over background objects without erasing them. If you're a bit fuzzy about EOR then have another look at August's article.

There's a short Initialisation routine which sets the two bytes at *old* to &8000 and similarly *new* and *print* to &64CB. *Print* is the address of the pint.

The reason for setting *old* to &8000 at the start is so that the first time the pint is printed it will EOR &8000 to erase it.

This is off the screen in the ROM, and as you know, ROM means Read Only Memory so

writing to it has no effect. If you don't do this you'll get two pints.

Try setting *old* to &5800 in lines 200 and 220 and you'll see what I mean.

Unsurprisingly *start*, at line 250, is the start of the main section. It first loads the A register with 19 and calls *osbyte* at &FFFF.

This is the same as \*FX19 reducing the flicker when moving characters about the screen. Immediately after this *print* is called to print the pint at the new position.

This is followed by a short delay loop. Without it the pint will whizz off the screen so fast when you touch a key you won't even see it.

Next come four routines to read the keyboard and calculate the new address of the character. They are all similar, so there's no need to go through each one.

The routine to move the pint right starts at line 350. *Osbyte* &81 is used to read the keyboard so the A register is

loaded with &81.

Now the X register must be loaded with the two's complement of the negative inkey number and the Y register with &FF.

The cursor right key is INKEY(-122) so we have to work out the two's complement of -122. 122 in binary is 01111010. Now change all the 0s to 1s and the 1s to 0s to get the one's complement. This is 10000101.

Finally add 1 to get the result, 10000110. In hexadecimal this is &86, the two's complement of -122.

Surely there must be an easier way you're thinking. Well there is, just ask your Electron to work it out!

PRINT\*=-122

will give the result FFFFFFFB6. The Electron uses bigger numbers than we do, so ignore the first 6 Fs and use the last two digits.

Having loaded the A register with &81 to read the keyboard and the X and Y

```
10REM PROGRAM 1
20REM By R.A.Waddilove
30REM (c) Electron User
40MODE 5
50VDU 23,1,0;0;0;0;
60FOR byte=0 TO 15
70READ data
80byte%&C00=data
90NEXT
100old=&70:new=&72
110pint=&74
120osbyte=&FFFF
130FOR pass=0 TO 2 STEP 2
140PI=&490
150[ OPT pass
160
170.initialise
```

```
180LDA &80:STA old
190LDA &80:STA old+1
200LDA &CB
210STA pint:STA new
220LDA &64
230STA pint+1:STA new+1
240
250.start
260LDA #19:FX19
270JSR osbyte
280JSR pint
290LDX #5:delay loop
300LDY #0
310.here
320DEX:BNE here
330DEX:BNE here
340
```

```
350.right \INKEY(-122)
360LDA &81
370LDX &86
380LDY &FF
390JSR osbyte
400TYA:BEQ left
410CLC
420LDA pint:STA old
430ADC #0
440STA pint:STA new
450LDA pint+1:STA old+1
460ADC #0
470STA pint+1:STA new+1
480JMP start
490
500.left \INKEY(-26)?
510LDA &81
```

```
520LDX &66
530LDY &FF
540JSR osbyte
550TYA:BEQ up
560SEC
570LDA pint:STA old
580SBC #0
590STA pint:STA new
600LDA pint+1:STA old+1
610SBC #0
620STA pint+1:STA new+1
630JMP start
640
650.up \INKEY(-58)
660LDA &81
670LDX &66
680LDY &FF
```



## Part 3 of ROLAND WADDILOVE's series on programming graphics with arcade games in mind



registers with the two's complement and &FF, *osbyte* is called. It returns with the Y register set to either TRUE or FALSE indicating whether the key was pressed or not.

```
PRINT*TRUE
```

and

```
PRINT*FALSE
```

to see the values returned. Y is either &FF, TRUE or 0, FALSE.

Y is transferred to the A register which sets the zero flag. If Y was FALSE. So if the key isn't being pressed we skip to the next routine to test the left cursor key.

Alternatively, if the key is being pressed then &8 is added to the address stored in *point*. At the same time *old* is set to the old value of *point* and *new* set to the new value. A jump back to *start* follows this.

If you cast your mind back to the first article you'll remember that the Mode 5 screen is made up of 32 rows and that each row is made up

of 40 columns, each 8 bytes deep.

One character is two columns or 16 bytes and &140 separates the start address of one row and the start address of the next.

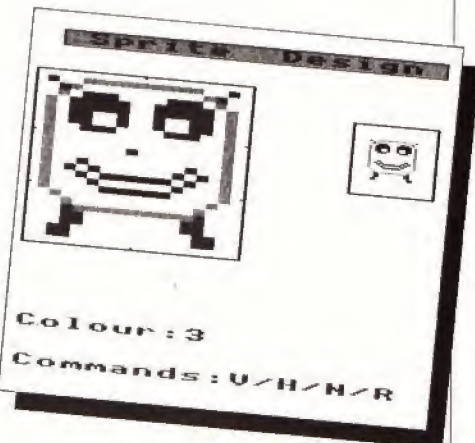
The routines to test the other cursor keys are the same as for the right cursor key. The only difference, apart from the negative inkeys, is the amount *point* is incremented or decremented by.

To move left 8 is subtracted, to move right 8 is added. Up is -&140 and down is +&140.

You're probably getting a bit fed up, or thirsty, looking at the same old character, so, as promised, I have included a sprite definer. This is Program 11.

At the moment our print routine can only cope with normal size characters, so stick to designing characters 8 by 8 pixels.

Try making up a few multi coloured characters - space invaders and monsters - and



substitute them for the pint of beer in Program 1.

When designing a sprite make sure that it's in the top left corner of the box. This is because there are four pixels per byte and if the character is four pixels wide say, it might use two pixels in one byte and two in the next when it only needs one.

The sprite designer creates data statements which are

\*SPOOLed. To load them back \*EXEC whatever you called the \*SPOOLed file.

In the next article I'll list the full sprite print routine.

This can cope with any size sprite and can print it at any address, even when it's split over several lines - so get designing some sprites.

In the meantime I think I'll have a look at a few more pints!

```
690JSR osbyte
700TYA:BEQ down
710SEC
720LDA pint:STA old
730SBC #&40
740STA pint:STA new
750LDA pint+1:STA old+1
760SBC #&1
770STA pint+1:STA new+1
780JMP start
790
800.down \INKEY(-42)
810LDA #&81
820LDX #&6
830LDY #&FF
840JSR osbyte
850TYA:BEQ escape
860CLC
870LDA pint:STA old
880ADC #&40
890STA pint:STA new
900LDA pint+1:STA old+1
910ADC #&1
920STA pint+1:STA new+1
930JMP start
940
950.escape \INKEY(-113)
960LDA #&81
970LDX #&8F
980LDY #&FF
990JSR osbyte
1000TYA:BEQ end
1010JMP start
1020.end
```

```
1030RTS
1040
1050.print
1060LDX #2
1070.loop1
1080LDY #15
1090.loop2
1100LDA &C00,Y
1110EOR (old),Y
1120STA (old),Y
1130DEY
1140BPL loop2
1150LDA new:STA old
1160LDA new+1:STA old+1
1170DEX
1180BNE loop1
1190RTS
1200]
1210NEXT
1220
1230#F16
1240PRINT""Press"
1250PRINT""cursor"
1260PRINT""keys..."
1270CALL &900
1280
1290REM Beer
1300DATA 136,248,143,143,1
43,143
1310DATA 143,119,136,170,2
21,153
1320DATA 221,170,136,0
```

## From Page 11

## Program II: Sprite Editor

```

40BENDPROC
41B
42BDEF PROCrotate
43LOCAL X1,Y1
44BPRINT TAB(1,21)"Rotati
ng..."VDU5
45BFOR Y1=0 TO 15
46BFOR X1=0 TO 15
47BGCOLOR,POINT(960*Y1+X1*8,7
64-Y1*4):MOVE 96+(15-Y1)*32
,848-X1+16:VDU224
48BNEXT
49BNEXT
50BPROCprint
51BENDPROC
52B
53BDEF PROCmirror
54LOCAL X1,Y1
55BPRINT TAB(1,21)"Mirror
":VDU5
56BFOR Y1=0 TO 15
57BFOR X1=0 TO 23
58BGCOLOR,POINT(960*Y1+X1*8,7
64-Y1*4)
59BIF X1=86 MOVE 96+(15-X
1)*32,848-Y1+16:VDU224 ELSE
MOVE 96*Y1+32,848-(23-Y1)*
16:VDU224
60BNEXT
61BNEXT
62BPROCprint
63BENDPROC
64B
65BDEF PROCprint
66BFOR Y1=0 TO 15
67BFOR X1=0 TO 23
68BGCOLOR,POINT(96*Y1+32,
848-Y1*16):PLOT 9,960*Y1+8
,764-Y1*4
69BNEXT
70BNEXT
71BVDU4:PRINT TAB(1,21)SP
C(18):+FX21
72BENDPROC
73B
74BDEF PROCscreen
75BGCOLOR 0,3:MOVE 0,0:DRAW
0,995:DRAW 1246,995:DRAW 1
246,0:DRAW 0,0
76BGCOLOR 3:COLOR 129:PR
INT TAB(2,21)"Sprite Desig
n":COLOR 128:COLOR 2:PRI
NT TAB(1,28)"Commands:V/H/N
/R/TAB(1,25)"Colour:":COLO
UR ink:PRINTink
77B MOVE 64,864:DRAW 640,
864:DRAW 640,448:DRAW 64,44
8:DRAW 64,864
78BMOVE 912,808:DRAW 1136
,808:DRAW 1136,632:DRAW 912
,632:DRAW 912,808
79BGCOLOR 0,2:MOVE 128,962:
DRAW 1150,962:DRAW 1150,924
:DRAW 128,924:DRAW 128,962
80BGCOLOR 0,1:MOVE 32,1023:
MOVE 1280,1023:PLOT 85,32,1
008:PLOT 85,1208,1008:MOVE
1280,32:PLOT 85,1260,1008:P
LOT 85,1260,32
81BGCOLOR 0,3:MOVE 32,1008:
DRAW 32,1023:DRAW 1276,1023
:DRAW 1276,32:DRAW 1260,32
82BPLOT 69,352,868:PLOT 6
9,352,454:PLOT 69,72,720:PL
OT 69,634,720:PLOT 69,72,59
2:PLOT 69,634,592
83BENDPROC
84B
85BDEF PROCsave
86BTI=0:FOR I1=0 TO 15:FO
R Y1=0 TO 23:TX=TX+POINT(9
60*Y1+8,764-Y1*4):NEXT:NEXT
87BIF TX=0 BENDPROC
88Baddress=662F8
89BTI=0:JI=FNlookx(I)
90Baddress=address+(JI*MOD
B)+140:(JXDVB)
91Brows=FNlookx(I)-JI
92BTI=FNlookx(I)
93Baddress=address+8*(IXD
IV4)
94Bcolumns=FNlookx(I)-DIV
4-IXDIV4
95BTI=6400
96BFOR Y1=0 TO columns
97BAZ=address+8*Y1
98BFOR Y1=0 TO rows
99BTI=Y1*AX
100BTI=Y1*AZ+AZ+1-138*(
(AZ AND 7)=7)
101BNEXT
102BNEXT
103BVDU 22,6
104BTI=6400
105BINPUT""Sprite's name
":name$
106BOSCLI "SPOOL "+name$
107BPRINT:LZ:"REM ":name$:
LZ=LZ+10
108BPRINT:LZ:"REM rows=":r
ows+1:/:columns=:columns+1
:LZ=LZ+10
109Bdata$=STR$IX+"DATA "
110BFOR Y1=0 TO columns
111BFOR Y2=0 TO rows
112Bdata$=data$+STR$Y2+" "
113BTI=Y2+1
114BIF LEN data$>35 OR (Y1
=columns AND Y2=rows) PRINT
LEFT$(data$,LEN data$-1):L
Z=LZ+10:data$=STR$Y2+"DATA
"
115BNEXT
116BNEXT
117BSPDOL
118BENDPROC
119B
120BDEF FNlookx(FX)
121BY1=-23*(FX=-1):Y1=0
122BREPEAT
123BFOR Y1=0 TO 15
124BTI=TX+POINT(960*Y1+8,7
64-Y1*4)
125BNEXT
126BY1=Y1-FX*(Y1=0)
127BUNTIL TX
128B=Y1
129B
130BDEF FNlookx(FX)
131BY1=-15*(FX=-1):Y1=0
132BREPEAT
133BFOR Y1=0 TO 23
134BTI=TX+POINT(960*Y1+8,7
64-Y1*4)
135BNEXT
136BY1=Y1-FX*(Y1=0)
137BUNTIL TX
138B=Y1
139B
140BDEF PROCinstructions
141BVDU19,1,610:
142BGCOLOR 129:COLOR 0:PR
INT TAB(3,21)"S P R I T E
D E S I G N E R "
143BGCOLOR 128:COLOR 1:PR
INT ""Max size 16x24 pixels
(2x3 chars)"
144BPRINT""Data statements
are created starting at li
ne 9000 and are SPDOLed."
145BPRINT""Use cursor key
s to move, COPY to plot a p
ixel, DELETE to erase a pi
xel. RETURN saves current s
prite data."
146BPRINT""***.redefin
e colours""***change co
lour""***.horizontal mir
ror""***.vertical mirror
""***.rotate top 16x16 p
ixels""***.end"
147BGCOLOR 129:COLOR 0:PR
INT TAB(0,17)"0-3""C""H"
"V""R""E"
148BPRINT""TAB(9,28)" Pres
s space bar...":FX21,0
149BREPEAT UNTIL GET=32
150BENDPROC

```

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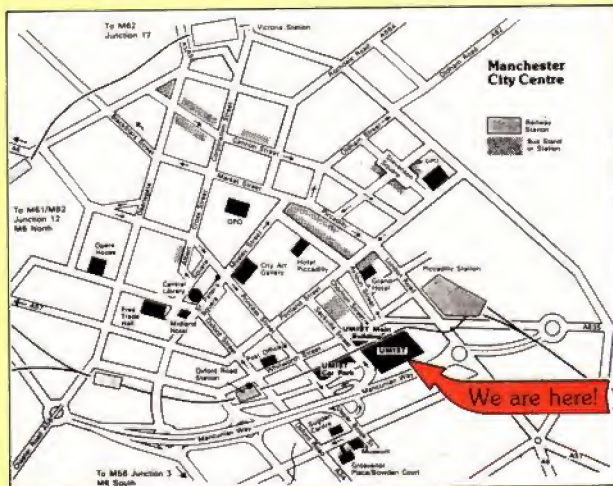
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**THIS** month we're going to be taking a look at string variables and exploring some of the Basic commands used to create and manipulate them.

You'll remember that string variables are the ones that end in the dollar sign, \$. They hold groups of letters, numbers, punctuation marks and spaces, all lumped together as one.

To be slightly formal, we can store the word CATS in the string variable *moggy\$* using the following assignment statement:

```
LET moggy$="CATS"
```

After this, a quick

```
PRINT moggy$
```

will result in

CATS

appearing onscreen.

Of course, we don't need the LET, but we do need the inverted commas. These are the delimiters, the things that mark the beginning and the end of the string. Try entering:

```
moggy$=CATS
```

and see what you get.

Notice, though, that they didn't appear when we used

```
PRINT moggy$
```

We got CATS and not "CATS". The point is that the inverted commas are there to mark the ends of the string, not to be part of the string itself.

What if we had wanted them to appear? Could we do it by putting the whole thing in inverted commas? Try it and see. Unless your Electron's very different from mine, I think that you'll find that

```
moggy$="\"CATS\""
```

results in a syntax error message.

Don't despair though - there is a way of doing it making use of Basic's CHR\$ function. But before we can do this we have to learn about something called the Ascii code.

As you probably know, your Electron works by numbers. Everything it does, from flashing an angry syntax error message to attacking Earth with aliens in an arcade game is done by numbers. Even

# THE THINGS THAT STRINGS ARE MADE OF..

**PETE BIBBY** look at string variables and how to use them to good effect

when it's dealing with words. as in:

```
PRINT "CATS"
```

It does it by numbers. Every character has its own code number.

The code for A is 65, while a question mark is represented by the number 63.

All the letters, numerals 0-9 and punctuation marks have their own code numbers listed in a table known as the Ascii code. For what it's worth, Ascii - pronounced "askey" - stands for the American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

The full set of codes is shown in the table on page 285 of the User Guide. It's not exactly good reading, but browse through it sometime and get an idea of how it's laid out.

So, to recap, each character you see on the Electron's screen has a number that represents it. The capital letters have the Ascii codes 65 to 90. You can convert these codes to their characters using the Basic function CHR\$

mentioned earlier. Try entering:

```
PRINT CHR$(65)
```

and you'll have a capital A on the screen. It will probably come as no surprise then to find that:

```
PRINT CHR$(66)
```

produces B or that:

```
PRINT CHR$(67)
```

gives C. Once you've grasped how the CHR\$ function converts Ascii into alphabet, you'll be able to follow such masterpieces as Program 1:

```
10 REM PROGRAM I
20 PRINT CHR$(67);
30 PRINT CHR$(65);
40 PRINT CHR$(84);
50 PRINT CHR$(83)
```

Program 1

I hope that you're feeling outraged by the indiscriminate use of PRINTs in this last program. We don't have to use a separate PRINT for each

CHR\$, we can string them all together as in:

```
PRINT CHR$(67);CHR$(65);
CHR$(84);CHR$(83)
```

Now you see where the term string comes from!

So far, we've only used the Ascii codes ranging from 65 to 90. Program 11 uses a

```
10 REM PROGRAM 11
20 FOR ascii=32 TO 126
30 PRINT CHR$(ascii); "
1 40 NEXT ascii
50 PRINT
```

Program 11

FOR...NEXT loop to show the characters whose codes go from 32 to 126.

Here we not only have capital letters, there are also punctuation marks, lower case letters, numbers and even a space - 32. All these are the

```
10 REM PROGRAM 111
20 FOR upper=65 TO 90
30 PRINT CHR$(upper); "
1 40 NEXT upper
50 PRINT
```

Program 111

things that strings are made of. So using CHR\$ and the relevant Ascii code we can

**Each character  
you see on the  
Electron screen  
has its own number**

## From Page 19

create any string. However, for the moment, let's just look at the capital letters produced by Program III.

Each time round the FOR...NEXT loop, *upper* increases in value, ranging from 65 to 90. The result is

```
10 REM PROGRAM IV
20 offset=64
30 FOR letter=1 TO 26
40 PRINT CHR$(offset+let
ter); " ";
50 NEXT letter
60 PRINT
```

Program IV

that the CHR\$ of line 30 prints out the whole of the alphabet in turn in capital letters.

Program IV does exactly the same thing but in a rather better way:

Here the loop control variable *letter* ranges from 1 to 26. In line 40 this is added to the value of *offset* to produce an Ascii code for the CHR\$ to process. This will range from 65, when *offset* is 1, to 90, when *offset* is 26 and so the upper case letters appear. But, if the result is the same as in Program III, why bother to rewrite it?

The answer is that I find it much easier to grasp a loop

```
10 REM PROGRAM V
20 offset=96
30 FOR letter=1 TO 26
40 PRINT CHR$(offset+let
ter); " ";
50 NEXT letter
60 PRINT
```

Program V

going from 1 to 26 producing the alphabet, than one going from 65 to 90.

Also, look how easy it is to produce lower case letters using the offset method.

Notice how little Program V differs from Program IV, yet look at the difference in output. Here, having *offset* as 96 ensures that the values CHR\$ works on go from 97 to

122. These are the Ascii codes for the lower case letters, hence the differing output.

Can you modify the program to produce the numbers 0 to 9? The codes range from 48 to 57.

To save yourself the bind of looking up the Ascii code for each character, Electron Basic has a very useful function, the aptly named ASC. This takes a character and returns its Ascii code. So:

```
PRINT ASC("A")
```

returns 65 while:

```
PRINT ASC("a")
```

gives 97. You can use string variables inside the brackets as:

```
inside$="x"
```

```
PRINT ASC(inside$)
```

will show. Also ASC clearly differentiates between numbers and strings as shown by the differing results of:

```
PRINT ASC(7)
```

and

```
PRINT ASC("7")
```

Bear in mind that ASC only works on the first letter of a string. While it's perfectly allowable to have something like:

```
PRINT ASC("CAT")
```

you only get the code returned for the first letter. In other words,

```
PRINT ASC("XYZ")
```

gives exactly the same result as:

```
PRINT ASC("X")
```

the Y and Z being left out in the cold.

However ASC is a lot more than just a quick way of

getting an Ascii code. It can be useful in mugtrapping, as Program VI shows.

As you'll have found out if you've run it – and if you haven't, you should have – the program only accepts upper case letters.

Line 30 checks the Ascii value of *entry\$*. Only values in the range 65 to 90 produce the upper case alphabet, so if ASC(*entry\$*) is below or above this value there's been an erroneous input. This is another way of saying someone's made a mistake or is trying to crash your program.

The GOTO then sends the program back to line 20 for another try. Only when the Ascii code of *entry\$* is in the upper case range does the program get to the final message.

Program VI is a bit fierce, however. After all, someone might have put in p when they meant P. Rather than have the micro point out their error – which might put someone off computers for life – why not have the Electron do it for them?

After all, it's only an offset of 32 to allow for the 32 characters between an upper case letter and its lower case counterpart. Program VII shows how it's done.

Here the Ascii value of *entry\$* is held in *ascii*. Line 50 checks that *entry\$* is either upper or lower case. If it isn't the mugtrap has the user trying again.

By the time the program gets to line 70, *entry\$* must be one or the other. Here it's tested and if it's lower case – a code greater than 90 – then 32 is taken away to make it upper case.

In effect, ASC is allowing your Electron to correct

```
10 REM PROGRAM VII
20 INPUT "Enter a letter"
30 TAB(30) entry$
40 ascii=ASC(entry$)
40 REM check if in lette
r range
50 IF ascii<65 OR ascii>
122 OR (ascii>90 AND ascii<
97) THEN GOTO 20
60 REM if lowercase subtr
act offset
70 IF ascii>90 THEN asc
i=ascii-32
80 entry$=CHR$(ascii)
90 PRINT entry$
```

Program VII

human errors.

Before we leave the Ascii code, I want to deal briefly with the codes in the range 0 to 31. These codes are rather different from the other codes we've used so far.

All the codes in the range 32 to 126 produce output on the screen when used with CHR\$( ). The codes from 0 to 31 don't display the character set but they do affect the micro.

They're what are known as control codes, and that's what they do, they control the micro. Try:

```
PRINT CHR$(12)
```

and see, or rather, don't see what happens. As you'll have seen, or not, as the case may be, 12 is the control code for clearing the text screen. In effect it's the same as CLS.

Try:

```
PRINT CHR$(7)
```

and you'll hear what far tradition's sake is known as the bell. The table on page 285 of the User Guide gives all the control codes. Try them all and

```
10 REM PROGRAM VI
20 INPUT "Enter an upper
case letter" TAB(30) entry$
30 IF ASC(entry$)<65 OR
ASC(entry$)>90 THEN CLS:PR
INT "I said an uppercase let
ter":PRINT:GOTO 20
40 PRINT "Well done!"
```

Program VI



Concatenating – being joined together



see if you can figure out what's happening.

I particularly like codes 8, 9, 10 and 11 which move the text cursor backwards, forwards, down and up one character space respectively. You can have a lot of fun with them.

Try to explain what's happening with:

```
PRINT "CATS" CHR$(8);
```

and

```
PRINT "CATS"CHR$(8);CHR$(32)
```

You can even incorporate them inside string variables by adding – or rather, concatenating – them together just like normal strings. You can see what I mean by entering:

```
blank$="CATS"+CHR$(8)+
CHR$(8)+CHR$(8)+CHR$(8)+
CHR$(32)+CHR$(32)+
CHR$(32)+CHR$(32)
```

The string variable *moggy\$* now contains four characters, four control codes and four spaces. Now when you:

```
PRINT blank$
```

you'll see nothing as the four backspaces overwrite CATS.

Don't worry too much if you don't grasp control codes straight away. Like everything else on the Electron, understanding comes with practice.

Just so long as you have the idea that numbers or Ascii codes can represent characters, that's all you need to know for the time being.

Before we leave CHR\$( ) entirely, do you remember our problem with "CATS"? Ascii codes come in handy there. Enter:

```
moggy$=CHR$(34)+"CATS"+
CHR$(34)
```

and then:

```
PRINT moggy$
```

to get the sought-after

```
"CATS"
```

It should come as no surprise that the Ascii code for inverted commas is 34.

And now, how long is a piece of string? Actually, it's not such a silly question as it

might seem.

As you'll find out in the next couple of months, we do cut our strings into pieces – they're known as string slices – and it's important to know their length. Because of this, Electron Basic has the function LEN.

It's not hard to use. If, for reasons I can't imagine, you wanted to find the length of the string ABC using your Electron you'd just enter:

```
PRINT LEN("ABC")
```

and 3 would be returned. ABC is three characters in length. It's hardly a shock, is it?

More realistically, you might want to know the length of a string variable which could be changing all the time during the running of a program. Set up a string variable with:

```
yourchoice$="whatever"
```

and

```
PRINT LEN(yourchoice$)
```

will tell you the number of characters it contains.

As I said, LEN is fairly straightforward but there are a couple of special cases to watch out for. The length of a space is 1, not 0 as you might think. If you don't believe me, enter:

```
PRINT LEN(" ")
```

and see for yourself. Remember, spaces count as one character, so:

```
gap$="Hello Mum"
PRINT LEN(gap$)
```

gives the answer 9, not 8.

Another special case is that of the null string, the string that contains nothing. Set one

up with:

```
null$=""
```

and find its length with:

```
PRINT LEN(null$)
```

It makes sense that the answer is 0. After all, it contains no characters.

While it may seem a bit daft having a string that contains nothing, it comes in very handy as the end condition of a REPEAT...UNTIL loop when slicing strings.

But more of that next month.

```
10 REM PROGRAM VIII
20 REPEAT
30 INPUT "Enter a four l
  eter word ",entry$
40 PRINT
50 length=LEN(entry$)
60 UNTIL length=4
70 PRINT entry$
```

Program VIII

For the moment I leave you with Program VIII.

This is just a mugtrap using LEN to ensure that words of the right length are entered.

Until next time I'll leave you with it and this problem.

The program is satisfied with 1234 but this isn't a word. Can you do anything about that?



*Rather than have the micro point out a user's error – which might put someone off computers for life – why not have the Electron do it for them?*

**LEN is fairly straightforward – but watch out for a couple of special cases ...**

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4	REL	1	1	1
5	REL	1	1	1
6	REL	1	1	1
7	REL	1	1	1
8	REL	1	1	1
9	REL	1	1	1
10	REL	1	1	1
11	REL	1	1	1
12	REL	1	1	1
13	REL	1	1	1
14	REL	1	1	1
15	REL	1	1	1
16	REL	1	1	1
17	REL	1	1	1
18	REL	1	1	1
19	REL	1	1	1
20	REL	1	1	1

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## DATABASE SOFTWARE



# MUSIC MICRO PLEASE

**MIKE PLUMMER** scores a hit with this music composition program

**I WROTE** this program to help my son, who was starting to learn music at school.

The idea is to use the computer as a simple way of entering musical script, hear how the music sounds and edit the tune in memory until it's what is wanted.

Also, the ability to save and load the tune to tape or disc is included.

All the program's actions are called from a master menu, which is returned to at any time by pressing Escape. The options available are:

- Set up and edit a tune by drawing notes on a musical stave.

It's possible to use all the notes between middle C and two Cs above middle C or just the unsharpened notes - that is, the scale of C major.

Notes are selected by moving the current note up and down the stave using the cursor control keys.

You move to the last or next note using the left or right cursor keys, and notes can be inserted using Copy and erased using Delete. An arrow points to the current note.

To clear the tune altogether use Return and to change the title use T.

The length of the note can also be changed using digit keys 1-4 for minim, crotchet, quaver and semi-quaver respectively.

- Play the tune stored in the memory and control the tempo at which it is played.

A "tune", the scale of C

major, is set up when the program is run.

The tempo can be speeded up using the right cursor key and slowed down using the left.

A figure of merit which represents the tempo is displayed but it has no meaning in terms of beat per minute. The note being played is pointed at by an arrow.

- Save the tune in memory to tape.
- Load a new tune into memory.
- For completeness it is also possible to turn the sound on or off, but this is of limited use in a music composing program.

The program uses byte arrays and byte indirection to provide maximum speed and compactness of code, and the variables are named, as far as

possible, starting with a different letter, again to help speed of execution.

This means you must be very careful when typing the program in, as the variables names use mixed upper and lower case.

The notes are stored as user defined characters and plotted on the stave using VDU 5 and MOVE.

To draw a note requires a string of these characters and these are stored in the two dimensional string array `vmr$`.

The row dimension represents whether the note is a quaver, minim or so on, and the column whether the note is drawn on a stave line, between two, or above or below them.

The position of the notes on the stave are stored in byte array `ypos%` and indexed by

the number of the note.

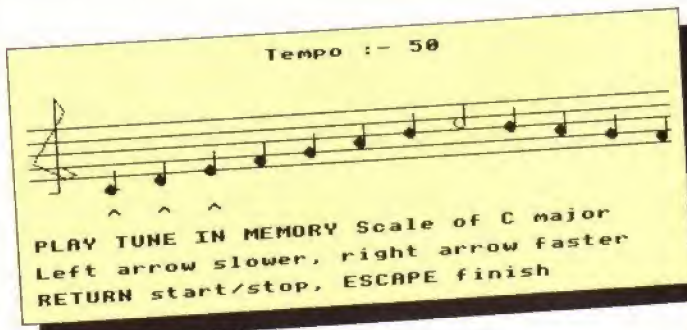
Middle C is 1 and two Cs above middle is 25.

The same indexing system is used for all arrays describing individual notes.

A tune is stored in the byte array `Tune%` and each note is represented by a single byte. The length of the note is stored in the corresponding byte of byte array `Len%`.

The notes are drawn 12 at a time on the stave and when playing a small delay as the next 12 are drawn means that the 12th note plays a little longer than is indicated. Also no time signature is displayed.

If you wanted to improve the program, you could draw the musical bars on the stave, and also change the key signatures. You could devise a way of drawing flattened notes very easily.





## PROCEDURES

**instructions** Displays main menu.  
**setup** Defines characters, initialises note positions, names and tune.  
**playnote (n%,l%,i%)** Plays note number *n%* for time *l%*.  
**shownote (lnt%,llen%,xpos%)** Draws note *lnt%* at *xpos%* along the staff. Value of *llen%* determines whether minim, crotchet etc.  
**playmusic** Plays and displays the tune in memory.  
**editmusic** Creates and modifies a tune in memory.  
**getname(msg\$)** Gets a file name using *msg\$* as a prompt.  
**save tune** Saves the tune in memory to tape.  
**get tune** Loads a new tune from tape.  
**FNchng (num%,inc%)** Returns new note number when going up and down the scale during editing. Skips sharpened notes if *alt%* is FALSE.

## VARIABLES

**key\$** Key presses.  
**sn%** TRUE if sound effects on.  
**alt%** TRUE if sharpened notes are included.  
**Vtitle\$** Title of tune.  
**ypos%** Byte array storing position of a note on staff.  
**ptr%** Byte array index.  
**byte%** General purpose byte.  
**mnms\$,crt\$,qvr\$,sqv\$** Strings storing characters for various length notes.  
**i%** General counter.  
**vnt\$( )** Two dimensional array storing note type and length.  
**rnt\$( )** Name of note.  
**bnt%** Byte array storing individual note type.  
**Tune%** Byte array storing notes of tune.  
**Len%** Byte array storing length of notes in tune.  
**Qlen%** Length of *Tune%* and *Len%*.  
**Tpt%** Marks last note in tune.  
**Utempo%** Set speed at which tune is played.  
**Alnote\$** Holds note numbers for notes only used when sharps are being used.  
**lpt%,kpt%,jpt%** Local array offsets.  
**Xpos%,Mnote%,Lnote%** Local description of notes.  
**valkey\$** Stores all valid key responses at a particular time.  
**Ec%** TRUE when moving up to next page of music.  
**Dn%** TRUE when going back to previous page of music.  
**Iname\$** Name of a file.  
**Gf** Input/output channel number.

## Compose listing

```
10REM COMPOSE
20REM (c) Electron User
1985
30REM by M.J.Plummer
40*FX225
50*FX4,1
60MODE4:VDU 23,1,0;0;0;0
:19,0,7;0;19,1,0;0;0;0*FX11,0
70PROCsetup
80ONERROR GOTO 1960
90REPEAT
100PROCInstructions
110REPEAT
120*FX21,0
130key$=CHR$(GET AND %SF)
140UNTIL INSTR("LQPHISA",
key$)
150VDU24,0;0;1279;1023;
160IF key$="Q" sn%:=FALSE:
*FX210,1
170IF key$="L" sn%:=TRUE:*
FX210,0
180IF key$="P" PROCplaym
sic
190IF key$="M" PROCeditau
sic
200IF key$="S" PROCsavetu
ne
210IF key$="J" PROCgetune
220IF key$="A" alt%:=NOT a
11%
230UNTIL FALSE:END
240:
250REM -- Print instructi
on menu --
260DEF PROCInstructions
270CLS:PRINT "TAB(5)"Mus
ic composer by M.J.Plummer
'TAB(3)-----
-----"
280PRINT "M: set up music
al script to play a tune"
290PRINT "P: play the tun
e stored in memory"
300PRINT "S: save tune in
memory on tape/disc"
310PRINT "I: input tune f
rom tape/disc"
320PRINT "L: ":IF sn%:=TR
UE THEN PRINT"SOUND ON" E
LSE PRINT "sound on"
330PRINT "Q: ":IF sn%:=FA
LSE THEN PRINT"SOUND OFF"
ELSE PRINT "sound off"
340PRINT "A: ":IF alt% T
HEN PRINT "ALL NOTES/no sha
rpened notes" ELSE PRINT "a
ll notes/NO SHARPENED NOTES"
350PRINT "TAB(3)STRING$(
33,"--")"Tune stored is: "
Vtitle$:
360ENDPROC
370:
380REM -- Define characte
rs and tune --
390DEF PROCsetup
400*OPT1,1
410*FX210,0
420VDU23,234,52,76,132,13
2,132,68,56,0
430VDU23,235,52,124,252,2
52,252,124,56,0
440VDU23,236,4,4,4,4,4,4,
4,4
450VDU23,237,4,6,5,4,4,4,
4,4
```

## From Page 27

```

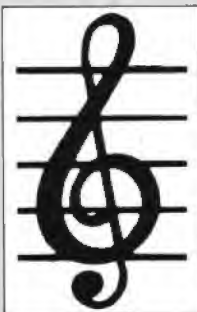
460VDU23,239,4,6,5,4,6,5,
4,4
470VDU23,239,0,0,0,255,0,
0,0,0
480VDU23,240,255,255,255,
255,255,255,255,255
490DIM ypos% 26:ptr%:=1:RE
STORE 510:ypos%:=0
500REPEAT READbyte%:ypos%
?ptr%:=byte%:ptr%:=ptr%+1:UNT
ILptr%>26
510DATA0,0,15,15,30,45,45,
60,60,75,75,90,105,105,120,
120,135,150,150,165,165,180,
180,195,210
520mn%:=CHR$236+CHR$10+CH
R$0+CHR$234
530crt%:=CHR$236+CHR$10+CH
R$0+CHR$235
540qvr%:=CHR$237+CHR$10+CH
R$0+CHR$235
550sqv%:=CHR$238+CHR$10+CH
R$0+CHR$235
560 DIMvnt$(6,3):FORI%:=0T
O3:vnt$(0,I%):=""NEXT
570vnt$(1,3):=mn%+CHR$0+C
HR$239
580vnt$(1,2):=crt%+CHR$0+C
HR$239
590vnt$(1,1):=qvr%+CHR$0+C
HR$239
600vnt$(1,0):=sqv%+CHR$0+C
HR$239
610vnt$(2,0):=vnt$(1,0)+CH
R$0+CHR$0+""
620vnt$(2,1):=vnt$(1,1)+CH
R$0+CHR$0+""
630vnt$(2,2):=vnt$(1,2)+CH
R$0+CHR$0+""
640vnt$(2,3):=vnt$(1,3)+CH
R$0+CHR$0+""
650vnt$(3,3):=mn%:vnt$(3,
2):=crt%:vnt$(3,1):=qvr%:vnt$(
3,0):=sqv%
660vnt$(4,3):=mn%+CHR$0+C
HR$0+""
670vnt$(4,2):=crt%+CHR$0+C
HR$0+""
680vnt$(4,1):=qvr%+CHR$0+C
HR$0+""
690vnt$(4,0):=sqv%+CHR$0+C
HR$0+""
700vnt$(5,3):=mn%+CHR$0+

```

```

"
710vnt$(5,2):=crt%+CHR$0+
"
720vnt$(5,1):=qvr%+CHR$0+
"
730vnt$(5,0):=sqv%+CHR$0+
"
740vnt$(6,0):=vnt$(1,0)+CH
R$10+CHR$0+""
750vnt$(6,1):=vnt$(1,1)+CH
R$10+CHR$0+""
760vnt$(6,2):=vnt$(1,2)+CH
R$10+CHR$0+""
770vnt$(6,3):=vnt$(1,3)+CH
R$10+CHR$0+""

```



```

780DIM rnt$(25):DIM bnt%
26:RESTORE 800
790ptr%:=1:bn%:=0:rnt$(0):
=""None":REPEAT:READbyte%:bn
t%?ptr%:=byte%:READrnt$(ptr%
):ptr%:=ptr%+1:UNTILptr%>26
800DATA 1,Middle C,2,C,0,
3,D,4,D,0,3,E,3,F,4,F,0,3,G,
4,E,0,3,A,4,A,0,3,B,3,C,0,
ave middle,4,C,0,3,D,4,D,0,
3,E,3,F,4,F,0,3,G,4,G,0,1,A,
2,A,0,3,B,4,B,Two C's above
middle
8100len%:=500:DIM Tune% Q1
en%:DIM Len% Qlen%:Tpt%:=0:U
tempo%:=11:Titles%:=Scale of
C major*:RESTORE800
820REPEAT READ byte%:Tune
%?Tpt%:=byte%:IFTpt%>7:THENLe
n%?Tpt%:=3ELSELen%?Tpt%:=2
830Tpt%:=Tpt%+1:UNTILTpt%:=
15:Tune%?Tpt%:=0:Len%?Tpt%:=2
840FORI%:=Tpt%TOQlen%:I%:=Tu
ne%?I%:=0:Len%?I%:=2:NEXT

```

```

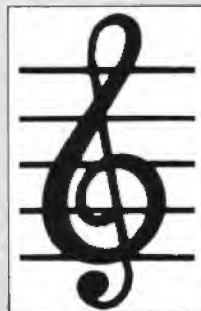
850DATA 1,3,5,6,8,10,12,1
3,12,10,8,6,5,3,1
860all%:=TRUE:sn%:=TRUE
870Alnote%:=*:RESTORE800:
REPEAT READ I%:Alnote%:=Alno
te%+CHR$(I%):UNTIL I%>255
880DATA 2,4,7,9,11,14,16,
19,21,23,255
890ENDPROC
900:
910REM -- Play note n% fo
r time I% --
920DEF PROCplaynote(n%,I%
)
930SOUND 411,0,0,1:IF n%
=0 ENDPROC
940SOUND 1,-15,n%+4+52,I%
950ENDPROC
960:
970REM -- Draw treble sta
ve --
980DEF PROCstave
990VDU24,0,200:1279:570:
CLG:MOVE0,300
1000PLOT1,1279,0:PLOT0,0,3
0:PLOT1,-1279,0:PLOT0,0,30:
PLOT1,-1279,0:PLOT0,0,30:PLO
T1,-1279,0:PLOT0,0,30:PLOT1,
1279,0
1010PLOT0,-1240,-150:PLOT1,
20,0:PLOT1,0,225:PLOT1,20,
-35:PLOT1,-70,-120:PLOT1,65
,-40:PLOT1,20,10:PLOT1,-30,
20
1020ENDPROC
1030:
1040:
1050REM -- Show a note on
stave --
1060DEF PROCshownote(tnt%,
llen%,xpos%
1070VDU5:MOVExpos%,(ypos%?
tnt%)+315
1080PRINTvnt$(bnt%?tnt%,ll
en%):VDU4
1090ENDPROC
1100REM:
1110REM -- Play the tune i
n memory --
1120DEF PROCplaymusic:LOCA
L lpt%,kpt%,jpt%
1130CLS:FF%4,1
1140PRINT TAB(15,0):"Tempo
:- "i61-Utempo%
1150PRINT TAB(0,27):"PLAY
TUNE IN MEMORY",Vtitles%:"

```

```

Left arrow slower, right ar
row faster""RETURN start/
stop, ESCAPE finish":
1160REPEAT
1170PROCstave:PRINTTAB(10,
20):"Press a key to start"
ikeys:=GET$:lpt%:=0
1180REPEAT CLG:PROCstave:j
pt%:=lpt%:kpt%:=0:REPEAT:PROC
shownote(tnt%?lpt%,llen%?lpt
%,kpt%+100+150):kpt%:=kpt%+
1:lpt%:=lpt%+1:UNTILkpt%>12
OR lpt%>Tpt%
1190kpt%:=0:REPEAT VDU5:MOV
E kpt%+100+150,220:PRINT ""
":VDU4:PROCplaynote(Tune%?
jpt%,255):keys%:=INKEY%:(2*(Le
n%?jpt%)+Utempo%):kpt%:=kpt%
+1:jpt%:=jpt%+1
1200IFkeys%:=CHR$13 REPEAT U
NTIL GET$:=CHR$13
1210IFkeys%:=CHR$137 IF Utem
po%>1 Utempo%:=Utempo%-1:PRI
NT TAB(15,0):"Tempo :- "
+STRINGS(3,CHR$0):i61-Utempo
%
1220IFkeys%:=CHR$136 IF Utem

```



```

po%<60 Utempo%:=Utempo%+1:PR
INT TAB(15,0):"Tempo r-
"+STRINGS(3,CHR$0):i61-Utemp
o%
1230UNTILkpt%>12 OR jpt%>T
pt%
1240UNTIL jpt%>Tpt%
1250TIME%:=0:REPEAT UNTILTIM
E%>60:SOUND 411,0,1,1
1260UNTILFALSE
1270ENDPROC
1280:

```



# Music composer by M.J.Plummer

M: set up musical script to play a tune

P: play the tune stored in memory

S: save tune in memory on tape/disc

I: input tune from tape/disc

L: SOUND ON

Q: sound off

A: ALL NOTES/no sharpened notes

Tune stored :- Scale of C major

1290REM -- Edit the tune i  
n memory --

1300DEFPROCeditmusic  
1310LOCALXposZ,lp1Z,jptZ,k  
ptZ,MnoteZ,LnoteZ  
1320lp1Z=0  
1330CLS:PRINT TAB(10,27);"  
EDIT TUNE ";Vtitles;" "  
\*\*\* See above for edit keys  
\*\*\* RETURN clear tune,  
ESCape finish";valkey\$=CH  
R\$13+CHR\$127+CHR\$135+CHR\$13  
6+CHR\$137+CHR\$138+CHR\$139+  
1234567  
1340 PRINT CHR\$30;"Up arro  
w higher note, down arrow l  
ower""Left arrow move to  
previous note""Right arro  
w move to next note""COPY  
insert a note at current p  
oint""DELETE remove note  
at current point"

1350PRINT "1 Change the t  
itle of the tune"" 1  
2 3  
4""semi-quaver quaver  
crochet minis":DnZ=FALSE  
:EcZ=FALSE  
1360REPEAT:VDU24,0;200;127  
9;570;:kptZ=lp1Z MOD 12  
1370 IF EcZ OR kptZ=0 AN  
D NOT DnZ OR kptZ=11AND Dn  
Z CLG:PROCstave\$;jptZ=lp1Z  
lp1Z=lp1Z-(lp1Z MOD 12):kpt  
Z=0:REPEAT:PROCshownote(1un  
eZ?lp1Z,LenZ?lp1Z,kptZ(100+  
140):kptZ=kptZ+1:lp1Z=lp1Z+  
1:UNTILkptZ=12 OR lp1Z=TptZ  
:lp1Z=jptZ

1380kptZ=lp1ZMOD12:XposZ=k  
ptZ+100+140:VDU24,XposZ-50;  
200;XposZ+35;550;:CLG:FORI  
Z=380TO430STEP30:MOVEXposZ-5  
0,I;DRAWXposZ+50,I;NEXT  
1390MnoteZ=TuneZ?lp1Z:Lnot  
eZ=LenZ?lp1Z:PROCshownote(I  
noteZ,LnoteZ,XposZ)  
1400VDU5:MOVEXposZ,220:PRI  
NT"";VDU4,31,19,14:PRINT  
STRING\$(20," ") +STRING\$(20,  
CHR\$8)+CHR\$(MnoteZ)  
1410REPEAT:AFZ21,0  
1420key\$=GET\$:UNTIL INSTR(  
valkey\$,key\$)  
1430EcZ=FALSE:VDU5:MOVEXpo  
sZ,220:VDU240,4  
1440IF INSTR("1234",key\$)  
LenZ?lp1Z=EVAL(key\$)-1  
1450IF key\$=CHR\$139 IF Mnot  
eZ<25 TuneZ?lp1Z=FChngng(Mno  
teZ,1)  
1460IF key\$=CHR\$138 IF Mnot  
eZ>0 TuneZ?lp1Z=FChngng(Mnot  
eZ,-1)  
1470IF key\$=CHR\$137 IF lp1  
Z<QlenZ-1 lp1Z=lp1Z+1:DnZ=F  
ALSE:IF lp1Z>TptZ TptZ=lp1Z  
1480IF key\$=CHR\$136 IF lp1Z  
>0 lp1Z=lp1Z-1:DnZ=TRUE  
1490IF key\$=CHR\$135 THEN FO  
RIZ=QlenZ-1TOlp1ZSTEP-1:Tun  
eZ?(IZ+1)=TuneZ?IZ:LenZ?(IZ  
+1)=LenZ?IZ:NEXT:EcZ=TRUE:T  
uneZ?lp1Z=0:LenZ?lp1Z=2  
1500IF key\$=CHR\$127THEN FOR  
IZ=lp1ZTOQlenZ-1:TuneZ?IZ=T  
uneZ?IZ+1:LenZ?IZ=LenZ?(I  
Z+1):NEXT:Tp1Z=TptZ+1:EcZ=1

RUE

1510IF INSTR("7t",key\$)=0  
GOTO1540  
1520PRINT TAB(20,27);SPC(2  
0);TAB(10,27);:INPUT" TITLE  
=" Vtitles:IF LEN(Vtitles)  
>20 Vtitles=LEFT\$(Vtitles,2  
0)  
1530PRINT TAB(10,27);"EDIT  
TUNE ";Vtitles;TAB(0,28);\$  
PC(40);  
1540UNTILkey\$=CHR\$13  
1550CLS:PRINT TAB(5,10);"A  
re you sure you want to cle  
ar""TAB(10);Vtitles;" (Y/N  
)?"

1560REPEAT key\$=GET\$:UNTIL  
INSTR("yYnN",key\$):IF INST  
R("nN",key\$)GOTO1320  
1570FORIZ=QTOQlenZ-1:TuneZ  
?IZ=0:LenZ?IZ=2:NEXT:Vtitl  
e\$=""TptZ=1:GOTO1320  
1580ENDPROC  
1590REM:  
1600REM -- Get file name f  
rom keyboard --  
1610DEFPROCgetname(asq\$)  
1620REPEAT  
1630CLS:PRINT TAB(15,10);"  
sq\$;TAB(5,12);  
1640INPUT"Type in file nam  
e "Inames:PRINT:IF LEN(Inam  
e\$)>7 Inames=LEFT\$(Inames,7  
)  
1650UNTILLEN(Inames)>0  
1660ENDPROC  
1670:  
1680REM -- Save existing t  
une to filing system --

1690DEFPROCsaveTune  
1700PROCgetname("SAVE TUNE  
")  
1710G=OPENOUT Inames  
1720PRINT""Saving "Vtitl  
e\$;" in file "Inames  
1730PRINT# G\$,Vtitles:PRIN  
T# G\$,TptZ:PRINT# G\$,allZ:P  
RINT# G\$,UtempoZ  
1740FORIZ=QTOQlenZ-1:BPOT#  
G\$,TuneZ?IZ:BPOT# G\$,LenZ?  
IZ:NEXT  
1750CLOSE# G\$  
1760ENDPROC  
1770:  
1780REM -- Load a tune fro  
m filing system --  
1790DEFPROCgetTune  
1800PROCgetname("LOAD TUNE  
")  
1810PRINT TAB(10);""Sta  
rt tape ""  
1820G=OPENIN Inames  
1830INPUT# G\$,Vtitles:INPU  
T# G\$,TptZ:INPUT# G\$,allZ:IN  
PUT# G\$,UtempoZ  
1840PRINT""Loading "Vtit  
le\$;" in file "Inames  
1850FORIZ=QTOQlenZ-1:TuneZ  
?IZ=0:GET# G\$:LenZ?IZ=0:GET#  
G\$:NEXT  
1860CLOSE# G\$  
1870ENDPROC  
1880:  
1890REM -- Move to next no  
te on scale --  
1900DEF FChngng(nuexZ,incZ)  
1910nuexZ=nuexZ+incZ  
1920IF INSTR(1aInotes,CHR\$(  
nuexZ)) AND NOT allZ THEN nu  
exZ=nuexZ+incZ  
1930nuexZ  
1940REM:  
1950REM -- Return to menu  
when ESC --  
1960IF ERR=17 THEN VDU 4,2  
4,0;0;1279;1023;16:GOTO 90  
ELSE MODE6:REPORT:PRINT " a  
t line "ERL:OPF  
1970END

This listing is included in  
this month's cassette  
tape offer. See order  
form on Page 61.

# Notebook Part 19

THIS month our notebook contains a simple program that shows how data can be recorded in, and retrieved from, files.

Jim uses it to keep records of the birds he's seen but, of course, it can be used for storing anything.

## PROGRAM NOTES

40-100 Make up the part of the program that creates the data file. The routine will write to either tape or disc, the techniques being the same in either case.

50 The function OPENOUT creates a new file called Birds to be written to by whichever filing system is in use, tape or disc. This filing system allocates a channel which the Electron uses as a pathway for sending the data to be saved. The channel's number is stored in the aptly named variable *channel*. Add:

**PRINT "Channel" \* channel**

to see which channel is used.

60-90 Form a REPEAT...UNTIL loop which reads in successive versions of *species\$*. The loop ends when it comes up against the mythical roc.

70 Takes a bird from line 230's data statement. In practice the data would be more likely to come from the keyboard or another file.

80 The PRINT# sends the current contents of *species\$* to tape or disc via channel number *channel*.

100 Closes the channel, putting in an end of file marker, a sort of electronic full stop. It's important that files are closed when they are finished with. Try leaving this line out and see what happens. Entering:

**CLOSE#0**

which shuts down any and all open channels, will come to your rescue if you get tangled up in open files after this experiment!

120 Reminds cassette users that the tape will need rewinding before Birds can be read.

140-210 Read the previously created file and print out its contents.

150 Has the function OPENIN opening the file Birds for reading only. The data is to be transferred between the disc or cassette and the Electron via the pathway whose number is held in *channel*.

170-200 This REPEAT...UNTIL loop reads in the species names from the file. The loop ends when it comes across the End Of File marker on channel *channel*.

180 The INPUT# reads in the current identity of *species\$* from pathway number *channel*.

190 Displays the species.

```

10 REM SIMPLE FILES
20 REM JIM SIMPSON
30 REM *****
40 REM RECORDING
50 channel=OPENOUT "Birds"
60 REPEAT
70 READ species
80 PRINT #channel,species
90 UNTIL species="roc"
100 CLOSE #channel
110 REM *****
120 PRINT "Position tape"
130 REM *****
140 REM READING
150 channel=OPENIN "Birds"
160 PRINT "This year I've seen:"
170 REPEAT
180 INPUT # channel,species
190 PRINT TAB(20);species
200 UNTIL EOF #channel
210 CLOSE #channel
220 REM *****
230 DATA bluthroat, black tern,
    marsh harrier, roc
    
```

create a file called Birds opened via channel channel

take species from 230 and send to Birds via channel

put in EOF marker close file

Open channel to existing file Birds

take in species from Birds via channel

stop loop + close channel when all file read

Write File

Read File

Data

Trevor Roberts





## Educational

Title	Supplier	Description
Animated Arithmetic	LCL	Teaches using moving colour pictures. Ages 3 to 8
Astronote (6 programs)	AS	Self-teaching of astronomical keywords
Answer Back Junior-General Knowledge	KSL	Combines a compelling game with 15 immense quizzes. Fully re-programmable. Includes multiple-choice. True/False? modes. Ages 9 to 11
Answer Back Senior-General Knowledge	KSL	Combines a compelling game with 15 immense quizzes. Fully re-programmable. Includes multiple-choice. True/False? modes. Ages 12+
Bridge-master	SES	A tutor for the beginner at Bridge, prepared with world expert Terence Reese
Business Games	ACS	Two educational games designed for economics, finance, general studies and general interest
Children From Space	ACS	The player has to help the children from Space with spelling and word selection
Choice-master English	WIS	An exciting program allowing the user to input multiple-choice questions including distractor error messages
Choice-master French	WIS	As above but with French accented characters on screen
Choice-master German	WIS	As above but with German accented characters on screen
Choice-master Spanish	WIS	As above but with Spanish accented characters on screen
Choice-master English	WIS	Autoring package allowing the user to write in long tests for Oliver's attention and filling-in
Constellation	SUS	View 455 stars in 60 constellations, from anywhere on Earth at any date and time
Countries of the World	HC	Displays full-colour map of the world indicating position and listing details of each country
Count with Oliver	MIS	Beginning shape and number work for children aged 4 to 7 with cleverly young Oliver
Crazy	ACS	Crazy the crazy calculator allows children to explore relationships between numbers
Early Maths	TWI	Teaches basic numeracy. Animated routines help under-4s to 8
Early Words	TWI	A package of six colourful programs to teach early spelling. Ages 3 to 6
Educational 1	BOL	Hour of fun and learning for young children. Includes Math 1, Math 2, Cobecount, Shapes, Spell and Clock
Educational 2	BOL	Similar to Educational 1 but more advanced. Includes Math 1, Math 2, Area, Memory, Colcount, Spell
Etter Tower	CHL	Two programs help brush up your French. Correct answers build the Etter Tower. Age 8-adult
Facit Maker	ACS	You can build up one of over a million possible identikit facits

## Educational

Title	Supplier	Description
Wordjam	DAS	Helps older children to understand word classifications (noun, adjectives) by using words from selected groups
Wordling	BES	Word guessing game helps children to spell. 250 word list plus risk your own list. Age 8+
Word Sequencing	ACS	Helps young students develop an awareness of sentence structure
Word Spot	KCS	Three reading games in one. Graded vocabulary - 500+ words - matches the Leabird reading scheme. Ages 5 to 12
Words, Words, Words	ACS	Stimulating game which uses fantasy to help young children with their reading and spelling
World Geography	SUS	Test your knowledge on over 185 countries, with a high-resolution screen map of the world

## Utilities

Title	Supplier	Description
Astrology	AS	Calculations of natal charts, progressions, transits, midpoints, harmonics, synastry, solar and lunar returns
Bad Gen (Genealogy)	BTL	Menu-driven utility for tracing ancestors and keeping family records
Creative Graphics	ACS	A spectacular range of pictures in full colour including animation
Dissassembler	SUS	Allows disassembled source code to be output to memory, parameters and re-assembled
Elkmen	SL	ROM manager for Slogger ROMbox. Switches ROMs in-out to avoid crashing commands with other ROMs
Forth	ACS	Complete implementation of the Forth language to 1979 specification
Game-master 2	HOC	A superb action game with simple links to Basic for beginners - Mode 2 version
Game-master 5	HOC	As above. Mode 5
Graphs and Charts	ACS	Build up graphics routines which can be incorporated into your programs
Lisp	ACS	Fundamental language of artificial intelligence research
Money Care	SS	Support money management utility
Picture Maker	ACS	Complete graphics system for preparing on screen diagrams, designs or simple pictures
Project Graphics	SOP	Simple graphics language, very easy to use
Simmon	SL	Sophisticated machine code monitor in 8k ROM. Debug machine code programs, disassembles ROMs



## Educational

Title	Supplier	Description
Semantic Sequencing	ACS	Consists of two programs designed to test students' ability to order material in a logical sequence.
Serpents Lair	COM	Graphical adventure with many geographical locations and animals in correct habitat. Very interesting program.
Sir Francis Drake Adventure	LCL	Authentic historical graphics adventure game.
Skiv-Bobby	STE	Astronomy package for students and professionals. Prints and calculates Sun, Moon, planets and 489 stars.
Spanish Tutor Level A	KSL	Re-programmable Spanish learning aid including 16 extensive vocabulary lessons covering common verbs, adjectives, adverbs.
Spanish Tutor Level B	KSL	Re-programmable Spanish learning aid including 16 extensive vocabulary lessons covering common verbs, adjectives, adverbs.
Speaking French Speaking German Speaking Spanish	TBS	Applies to each program. When looking at the pictures on the screen they can be heard with the sound of the speaker and the text is supplied. Contains revision tests and a letter-writing section.
Squeeze	ACS	Graphic, entertaining way of introducing children to geometric concepts and problem-solving, using unusual shapes.
Star Stealer	MIS	Track planets, plot constellations, and follow the path of Halley's Comet.
Storyboard English	WIS	Authoring program in which the teacher inputs texts. The students have to 'rebuild' it.
Storyboard French	WIS	As above but with French accented characters on screen.
Storyboard German	WIS	As above but with German accented characters on screen.
Storyboard Spanish	WIS	As above but with Spanish accented characters on screen.
Storyline	DALS	Helps children to make up entertaining stories. Two levels.
Table Adventures	ACS	Helps young children with their tables through factorisation.
Talkback	ACS	Educational game which allows the creating of computer characters to carry out a conversation with human beings.
Timenash One	BES	Enables children - 4 to 9 - to tell the time - hours, then minutes, then hours and minutes.
Timenash Two	BES	Enables children - 4 to 10 - to understand the 24-hour clock, minutes to the hour, quarter and half hours.
Tank Tracks	SUM	Game of logic - Drive the tank across the battlefield and learn to program.
Tree of Knowledge	ACS	An interactive program that builds up a branching data program by answering and asking questions.
Treasure Hunt	KCS	Follow the clues to find the treasure. Teaches logic and the main compass points. Ages 6-12.
Word Games with the Mr Men	MIS	Opposites, comparatives, and positional adverbs in two fun games for children aged 5 to 8.

## Educational

Title	Supplier	Description
First Moves	LGL	An introduction to Chess for eight-year-olds and over.
First Steps with the Mr Men	MIS	Pre-reading and other early learning skills - ages 4 to 7.
French on the Run	SIL	An exciting adventure game to test your knowledge of French.
French Revision for 16+ 'Q' Level and CSE	DEA	Provides extensive revision for students preparing for the 16+ French examinations.
French Mistrust Level A	KSL	A fully re-programmable French learning aid including 16 extensive vocabulary lessons covering common nouns.
French Mistrust Level B	KSL	A fully re-programmable French learning aid including 16 extensive vocabulary lessons covering common verbs, adjectives, adverbs.
Fun With Numbers	GOL	Age range 4 to 7 Includes Count, Add, Subtract, Rocket, Maths.
Fun With Words	GOL	Age range 5 to 12 Includes Alpha, Vowels, Three, Suffixes, Hingman.
German Master Level A	KSL	A fully re-programmable German learning aid including 16 extensive vocabulary lessons covering common nouns.
German Master Level B	KSL	A fully re-programmable German learning aid including 16 extensive vocabulary lessons covering common verbs, adjectives, adverbs.
Happy Numbers	BES	Teaches children to recognise numbers and introduces them to counting Ages 3 to 5.
Happy Letters	BES	Helps children recognise letters and practise matching upper and lower case letters (3 to 6 years).
Happy Writing	BES	Helps children to write upper and lower case letters and numbers and practise words.
Here and There with the Mr Men	MIS	Early directional skills for those aged 5 to 8.
Hide and Seek	ACS	Designed to develop reading skills. The player has to remember where objects are hidden.
Hotel Fire	SUM	Put out the fires before they reach the basement. Includes an educational version (infinite text).
Identify Europe	KSL	A fascinating way of discovering and learning the geography of Europe, including a test. All ages.
Introduction to Economics	UMS	An interactive course in 'A' level economics.
Invincible Man	CHL	Ages 7-14. Drives and labels a 10 x 15 Cartesian grid, then hides a 'man' on it, you find with compass point clues.
Jigler	EDS	Pattern recognition program aimed at primary age range. Four levels of difficulty.
Juggle Puzzle	ACS	Jigsaw puzzle of a special kind. A challenging game designed to exercise and increase mental agility.
Jigsaw Puzzles	GOL	Age range 4-12. Tape includes five jigsaw and sliding puzzles.

## Educational

Title	Supplier	Description
Let's Count	ACS	Provides an introduction to the numbers 1-9 and the fundamental concepts of counting.
Logifrench I	WIS	A 'fill-in' program on the forms and use of the Imperfect and Perfect.
Logifrench II	WIS	A 'fill-in' testing program on the forms and use of the Future and Conditional.
Linkword French	LID	Teaches 350 words and a basic grammar in about 10 hours.
Linkword German	LID	Teaches 400 words and a basic grammar in about 10 hours.
Linkword Italian	LID	Teaches 400 words and a basic grammar in about 10 hours.
Linkword Spanish	LID	Teaches 400 words and a basic grammar in about 10 hours.
Look Sharp!	MS	Sharpens observational and memory skills down on the farm or out in space. Age 8 up.
Map Rally	BES	Helps children understand continents and compass directions through a 'scav' only. Ages 7 to 13.
Make Sam Smile - Counting	GAC	Early learning - age 4+ - program featuring delightful graphics and positive educational rewards.
Make Sam Smile - Spelling	GAC	Early learning program - age 4+. Three levels of difficulty.
Make Sam Smile - Word Matching	GAC	Early learning program - age 4+. Unless speaker and Return keys only.
Masterkey	LGL	Simple, logical, stress-free typing course, which can be completed in under an hour.
Measuring Temperature	EDS	Teaches the use of thermometers with realistic, clear graphics. Pupil exercises and performance is monitored.
Micro English	LCL	Complete English Language 'D' level course of 24 programs. Programs incorporate real speech (no stress required).
Micro Maths	LCL	24 program self-tuition or revision course taking beginners to 'D' level standard.
Missing Signs	ACS	This program will serve as an introduction to simple equations.
Monster Maze	KCS	Answer arithmetic questions to defeat monsters as you find your way out of the maze. (Ages 6-12).
Mr Wolf	KCS	Teach the time by setting 'hand' or 'reading' the clock face. Appealing graphics. Ages 6 to 10.
Music Theory Tutor	AVP	Structured learning packages for individual or classroom use to 'D' level.
Music Theory Tutor 1	AVP	Nine linking programs including staves, clefs, sharps and flats, pitch, note values and names, rests.
Music Theory Tutor 2	AVP	Nine linking programs including time signatures and bar lines, demonstration tune, key signatures, major scales, triads.
Music Theory Tutor 3	AVP	Eight linking programs including minor scales, hints, intervals, tests.

## Educational

Title	Supplier	Description
Music Theory Tutor 4	AVP	Twelve linking programs including major and minor chords, bass, clef, pentatonic scales, dynamics, Italian terms, ornaments, tests.
Music Theory Tutor Games	AVP	Three games to reinforce skills learnt. Wordmaster 1 and 2 and Chess.
Night Sky	BRS	Enables the astronomer, beginner or old hand to create starcharts for any date, any place.
Noise Invaders	CHL	Two programs which teach note recognition with a challenging invader-type game. Age 7 adult.
Number Counter	ACS	Provides children with the opportunity to practise estimation with an exciting race game.
Number Guiser	ACS	A guessing and fast-moving game that helps develop arithmetic skills.
Number Puzzle	ACS	Four games are an exciting way of improving your ability at addition and subtraction.
Decrey!	BES	Exciting game produced in conjunction with RSPB introducing the challenge of wildlife conservation. Age 8+.
Pedo Computer	ACS	Simulates the operation of the simplified micro in order to demonstrate fundamentals of machine code.
Playbox	COM	Three programs on one cassette: Hangman, Memory and Bricksmash. Excellent graphics and very user friendly.
Poed	ACS	Ask Poed to perform an action such as run or jump. Poed knows 120 words.
Profile Utility	EDS	A program to produce pupil profiles by computer. Profiles may be printed or stored.
Purman 1 & 2	CHL	Three programs to help children with punctuation via a 'Pac-type' figure called Purman. Age 7+.
Pie Charts	SUM	Educational program to check understanding of Pie charts with reference to block graphs.
Questionmaster English	WIS	Answering program allowing the user to input questions and the answer to fill in answers.
Questionmaster French	WIS	As above but with French accented characters on screen.
Questionmaster German	WIS	As above but with German accented characters on screen.
Questionmaster Spanish	WIS	As above but with Spanish accented characters on screen.
Quick Thinking	MIS	Send up mental arithmetic in two Speed Age arcade games for age 7 and up.
Reading Scales	EDS	To teach the reading of scales on balances. Realistic graphics. Pupil performance monitored.
Readright	DAS	A systematic reading program using regular phonic words.
Science 1	SMS	Comprehensive science 'D' level revision.



# REVERSI REVERSI

By RUSSELL THICKINGS

TAKE a rest from blasting nasties and being chased round mazes and take on your Electron at Reversi.

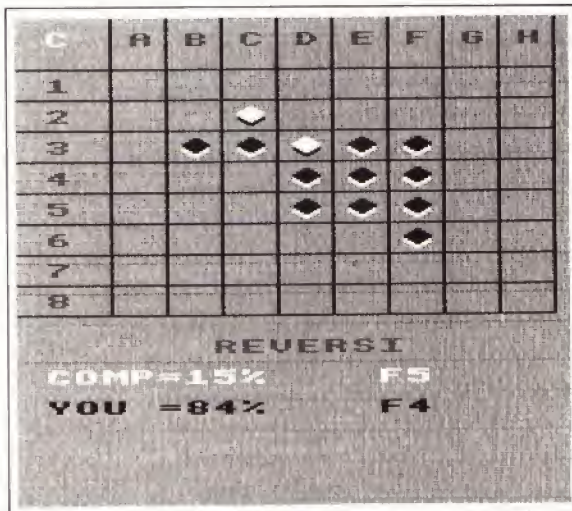
Exercise your mind and give your fingertips a rest as you ponder your strategy. You'll find your Electron a formidable adversary.

The program works on a grid system with 64 squares. Each square contains a number and the lower the number the better the square.

When it's the computer's turn it checks all 64 squares to see if it can turn over any of the player's counters and find the best legal move. If it can't go then the player has won.

When it is the player's turn it checks that the move is legal. If you can't go then Escape must be pressed and the computer wins.

The data at the end makes the computer play for the corners. Altering this will alter the computer's style of play.



## INSTRUCTIONS

err  
set

grid

win

play

comp

turn

check

turnover

## PROCEDURES

Prints the instructions.  
Report error or computer wins.  
Set the variables, characters and envelopes.  
Draws the board.  
Checks to see if anyone has won.  
Player's move.  
Computer's move.  
Check computer's move.  
Check player's move.  
Place new counter and turn over the others.

## VARIABLES

position%(8,8)

counter1%

counter2%

colour1%

colour2%

win%

key%

x%,y%

bestgo%

Grid of squares.  
Player's counter number.  
Computer's counter number.  
Player's colour.  
Computer's colour.  
Shows whether anyone has won.  
Key pressed.  
Position of counter.  
Computer's best go.

# Reversi listing

## From Page 35

```

10 REM Reversi
20 REM by Russell Thicke
nqs
30 REM (c) Electron User
40 MODE1
50 VDU23;B202;0;0;0;
60 PROCInstructions
70 MODE5
80 DNEERRORPROCerr:END
90 DIMpositionX(8,8)
100 PROCset
110 REM continue until no
more games
120 REPEAT
130 PROCGrid
140 PROCdata
150 PROCwin
160 REM continue game unt
il some one wins
170 REPEAT
180 PROCplay
190 PROCwin
200 PROCcomp
210 PROCwin
220 UNTILwinX<0

```

```

230 PROCrestart
240 UNTIL32<>GET
250 END
260 REM store best posi
ons of play
270 DEFPROCdata
280 FORloopX=1TO8
290 FORloopZ=1TO8
300 READ read1
310 positionX(loopX,loopZ
)=read1
320 NEXT;NEXT
330 RESTORE
340 ENDPROC
350 REM see if any one ha
s WON, and print all counter
s.
360 DEFPROCwin
370 counter1X=0;counter2X
=0
380 FORloopX=1TO8
390 FORloopZ=1TO8
400 IFpositionX(loopX,loo
pZ1)>0THEN450
410 IFpositionX(loopX,loo
pZ1)=computer1THENcolour1X=
0;colour2X=3;counter2X=coun

```

```

ter2X+1
420 IFpositionX(loopX,loo
pZ1)=player1THENcolour1X=3;
colour2X=0;counter1X=coun
ter1X+1
430 VDU5,18,0,colour1X,25
,4,(2+loopX*2)*64;1024-(2+1
oopZ*2)*32;225,4
440 VDU18,0,colour2X,25,4
,(2+loopX*2)*64;1016-(2+loo
pZ1*2)*32;225,4
450 NEXT;NEXT
460 COLOUR8;PRINTTAB(1,23
)*COMP*=INT((counter2X+100
)/(counter1X+counter2X));"%
";
470 COLOUR3;PRINTTAB(1,25
)*YOU =;INT((counter1X+100
)/(counter1X+counter2X));"%
";
480 IFcounter1X+counter2X
=64ANDcounter1X=counter2XTH
ENwinX=player1
490 IFcounter1X+counter2X
=64ANDcounter1X=counter2XTH
ENwinX=computer1
500 IFcounter1X+counter2X

```

```

=64ANDcounter1X=counter2XTH
ENwinX=3
510 IFwinX=computer1THENP
RINTTAB(7,27)*"I WIN !!"
520 IFwinX=player1THENPRI
NTTAB(7,27)*"YOU WIN !!"
530 IFwinX=3-THENPRINTTAB
(7,27)*"A DRAW ??"
540 ENDPROC
550 REM input players go,
and position
560 DEFPROCplay
570 x%=16;y%=8;SOUND1,1,
120,3
580 PRINTTAB(1,1);"Y";
590 REPEAT
600 REPEAT
610 keyZ=INKEY(3000)
620 IFkeyZ=-1THENSOUND1,1
,200,3
630 UNTIL(keyX>4ANDkeyX<
58)OR(keyX>64ANDkeyX<73)
640 IFkeyX>4ANDkeyX<58TH
ENyZ=keyX-48ELSEyZ=keyX-64
650 PRINTTAB(13,25);CHR$(
x%+64);y%;
660 UNTILxZ<0-16ANDyZ<0

```

## THOUGHTWARE by QUAL-SOFT Experts in sports simulations

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#### TAPE 2 FINALS

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- \* Extra Time, PENALTY SHOOT-OUTS, where relevant.
- \* Formation and strength information on opposition.
- \* 2 from 9 substitutes (the FA tells us so).

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Please supply:  
MEXICO '86  
Electron ☐  
BBC 'B' ☐

Name: .....  
Address: .....  
Access No. (if applicable) .....



```

670 IFpositionX(x,y,z)=computerIDRpositionX(x,y,z)=p
puterI THENPROCmessage:BOT05
70
680 whosgoI=playerI:PROCt
urn
690 IFbestgoI(<)whosgoI THE
NPROCmessage:BOT0570
700 xI=-16:yI=8
710 ENDPROC
720 REM computer chooses
it best position
730 DEFPROCcomp
740 xI=0:yI=0:bestgoI=50
750 COLOUR0
760 PRINTTAB(1,1):"C";
770 FORloopI=1TO8
780 FORloopZI=1TO8
790 IFpositionI(loopI,loo
pZI)<(>computerI THEN850
800 FORacrossI=-1TO1
810 FORdownI=-1TO1
820 IFloopI+acrossI<BORlo
opI+acrossI)BORloopI+downI
<IORloopI+downI) THEN840
830 IFpositionI(loopI+acr
ossI,loopI+downI)=playerI
HENPROCcheck
840 NEXT:NEXT
850 NEXT:NEXT
860 IFbestgoI=50 THENwinI=
playerI:ENDPROC
870 COLOUR0:PRINTTAB(1,3,2
3):CHR$(64+X):yY:whosgoI=
computerI:PROCturn
880 ENDPROC
890 REM check the counter
s to be turned over
900 DEFPROCturn
910 IFwhosgoI=computerI TH
ENotherZ=playerI ELSEotherI=
computerI
920 bestgoI=positionI(xI,
yI):positionI(xI,yI)=whosgo
I
930 FORacrossI=-1TO1
940 FORdownI=-1TO1
950 IFI+acrossI<IORxI+ac
rossI)BORyI+downI<IDRyI+dw
nI) THEN970
960 IFpositionI(xI+across
I,yI+downI)=otherI THENPROCt
urnover
970 NEXT:NEXT
980 positionI(xI,yI)=best
goI
990 ENDPROC
1000 REM turn the right co
unters over
1010 DEFPROCturnover
1020 horizI=0:vertI=0
1030 horizI=horizI+across
sI:vertI=vertI+downI
1040 IFxI+horizI<IDRxI+ho
rizI)BORYI+vertI<IDRyI+ve
rtI) THENENDPROC
1050 bestI=positionI(xI+ho
rizI,yI+vertI)
1060 IFbestI=otherI THEN103
0
1070 IFbestI(<)whosgoI THENE
NDPROC
1080 horizI=0:vertI=0
1090 REPEAT
1100 horizI=horizI+across
sI:vertI=vertI+downI
1110 positionI(xI+horizI,
yI+vertI)=whosgoI
1120 UNTILhorizI=horizIXA
NDvertI=vertI
1130 bestgoI=whosgoI
1140 ENDPROC
1150 REM looks to see if c
an turn over a counter
1160 DEFPROCcheck
1170 horizI=0:vertI=0
1180 horizI=horizI+across
sI:vertI=vertI+downI
1190 IFloopI+horizI<IDRlo
opI+horizI)BORloopI+vertI
<IDRloopI+vertI) THENEND
PROC
1200 bestI=positionI(loopI
+horizI,loopI+vertI)
1210 IFbestI=playerI THEN11
80
1220 IFbestI=computerI ORbe
stgoI<bestI THENENDPROC
1230 xI=loopI+horizI:yI=lo
opI+vertI
1240 bestgoI=positionI(xI,
yI)
1250 ENDPROC
1260 REM display message i
f invalid move made
1270 DEFPROCmessage
1280 COLOUR3
1290 PRINTTAB(11,25):"TA
B(0,27)CHR$(X+64):YI" IS
AN ILEGAL MOVE:"TAB(2,29)"PI
ease try again"
1300 keyI=INKEY(500)
1310 PRINTTAB(0,27):"
"TAB(2,29)"
1320 ENDPROC
1330 REM set up screen dis
play
1340 DEFPROCgrid
1350 CLS:GCOLOR,3
1360 COLOUR2:PRINTTAB(7,21
):"REVERSI"
1370 FORloopI=1TO8:PRINTTA
B(2+loopI*2,1):CHR$(64+loop
I):TAB(11,2+loopI*2):loopI:
NEXT
1380 FORloopI=1TO10:2179STE
P128:MOVEloopI,400:DRAWloop
I,1023:NEXT
1390 FORloopI=400TO60STEP
64:MOVE0,loopI:DRAW1240,loo
pI:NEXT
1400 ENDPROC
1410 REM define all variab
les,sound,etc
1420 DEFPROCset
1430 computerI=1:playerI=
-2:winI=0
1440 VDU23:820:0;0;0;
1450 VDU23,224,24,60,126,2
55,255,126,60,24
1460 VDU23,225,0,0,0,129,1
95,102,60,24
1470 VDU19,2,6;0;
1480 ENVELOPE1,6,16,9,-5,2
,2,126,0,0,-126,126,126
1490 COLOUR129
1500 ENDPROC
1510 REM to restart the ga
me
1520 DEFPROCrestart
1530 PRINTTAB(5,29)"Press
SPACE"
1540 SOUND1,-15,50,10:SOUN
D1,1,126,0,0:SOUND1,1,70,5:S
OUND1,-10,40,20
1550 winI=0
1560 *FX15,1
1570 ENDPROC
1580 REM what to do on err
or
1590 DEFPROCerr
1600 IFERR<1) THENREPORT:P
RINT" at line "ERL:ENDPROC
1610 COLOUR3:PRINTTAB(7,27
):"1 WIN !!!"
1620 PROCrestart
1630 REPEAT
1640 keyI=GET
1650 UNTILkeyI=32
1660 RUN
1670 ENDPROC
1680 REM instructions
1690 DEFPROCinstructions
1700 COLOUR1:PRINTTAB(15,0
)"REVERSI"
1710 COLOUR3
1720 PRINT" The rules to
REVERSI are identical to t

```

hose of the board game."

1730 COLOUR2  
1740 PRINT" The player a  
ust, to lay a counter, trap h  
is/her opponents counter(s)  
between two of his/her own.  
"

1750 PRINT" The trapped  
counter(s) then become , h  
is/her own. This continues  
between the players taking  
alternate goes to lay a co  
unter."

1760 PRINT" Play continu  
es until all the squares a  
re taken up , in which cas  
e the player with the most c  
ounters wins. A percentage of  
the number of counters y  
ou have is shown through ou  
t the game."

1770 PRINT" Alternately  
one of the players cannot l  
ay a counter , in which cas  
e the other player wins."

1780 COLOUR3  
1790 PRINT" You are whit  
e counters , the computer b  
lack. Enter co-ordinates  
using keys A to H and 1 to  
8."

1800 COLOUR1  
1810 PRINT" If you cannot  
go press 'ESCAPE' to start  
'NEW GAME'. You go FI  
rst ! P  
RESS ANY KEY"

1820 keyI=GET  
1830 ENDPROC  
1840 REM best position dat  
a  
1850 DATA 0,22,3,5,5,3,22,  
0  
1860 DATA 22,29,1,5,5,1,29  
,22  
1870 DATA 3,1,2,4,4,2,1,3  
1880 DATA 5,6,4,-1,-2,4,6,  
5  
1890 DATA 5,6,4,-2,-1,4,6,  
5  
1900 DATA 3,1,2,4,4,2,1,3  
1910 DATA 22,29,1,5,5,1,29  
,22  
1920 DATA 0,22,3,5,5,3,22,  
0

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this month's cassette  
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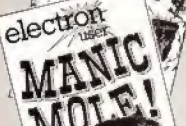
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**On the September 1985 tape:**  
**TEXNADAN** 3D Wild West shoot-out.  
**PINTCURSOR** Machine code graphics.  
**SPRITE/EO** Sprite editor.  
**COMPOSE** Writing machine simplified.  
**REVERSE** Curving strategy game.  
**SIMPLEFILE** Save and read data.  
**BOUNCIBALL** Two player action.  
**ROTATE** Animation in a spin.



**On the August 1985 tape:**  
**DIGGA** Exciting arcade action beneath the earth.  
**DODGE THE ASTEROIDS** Fun dems in space among the asteroids.  
**M/CODE GRAPHICS** Sliding pins of doom!  
**\*FX** The OS explored.  
**MOVEIT** An intriguing sliding puzzle.  
**HEXGRAM** An educational game to increase your word power.



**On the July 1985 tape:**  
**MANIC MOLE** Machine code action at its best.  
**HIGHER OR LOWER** Guess the card.  
**TIME BOMB** Carefully collect TNT.  
**M/CODE GRAPHICS** Two demonstrations.  
**TK1/2** The OS on call.  
**PIRATE MATHS** Sum fun.  
**NOTEBOOK** Password Generator.



**On the June 1985 tape:**  
**QUASIMODO** Baffling classic.  
**DISASSEMBLER** Machine code utility.  
**ACTIVITIES** Educational fun.  
**REFLECT** Aggressive aliens.  
**ENGINE** Animation.  
**DODGE** Race track action.  
**STRINGALONG** Scrolling fun.  
**CASTLE** Medieval graphics.  
**MATHS** Curve Angles and art.  
**NOTEBOOK** Trees.



**On the May 1985 tape:**  
**SKRAMBLE!** Compulsive arcade action.  
**SHEEPHIN** The logic game.  
**TEXTWRITER** Screen utility.  
**LIFE** A cultured classic.  
**CEORIC** Educational fun.  
**THREE-D** Outstanding utility.  
**SPOKES** Fascinating graphics.  
**MOONORBIT** Heavenly displays.  
**BLAZON** Heraldic devices.  
**FLOWERS** A Bionic bouquet.  
**NOTEBOOK** Annotated animation.



**On the April 1985 tape:**  
**SUPER ARCHER** Target practice.  
**BINARY SEARCH** Search data efficiently.  
**JOYPLUS** Switched joystick routine.  
**ODD ONE OUT** Educational fun.  
**POLYGONS** 3D rotation.  
**MONEY CRAZY** Arcade action.  
**STARCHART** The night sky.  
**FORTUNE TELLER** Horoscope.  
**COLLISION DETECTION** Alien encounters.  
**HILD** Guessing game.  
**NOTEBOOK** Help to assembler.



**On the March 1985 tape:**  
**MR. FREEZE** Ice cold arcade action.  
**SCREENDUMP** Two procedures for printer dumps.  
**FILLER** The machine code fill.

routine.  
**FRED'S WORLD GAME** Educational fun.  
**BIG LETTERS** Large text utility.  
**PERCY** Beat the bunnies.  
**ANIMATION** Two example programs.  
**PIGS** Flying bacon.  
**NOTEBOOK** Display formatting.

**On the February 1985 tape:**  
**CRAAL** The mystifying maze adventure.  
**BOUNCY** Addictively entertaining action.  
**PAIRS** Can you remember the cards?  
**BASE A** Binary/hexadecimal conversion utility.  
**CATCHER** Collect the eggs before they break.  
**CLOCK** Time-keeping utility.  
**RACER** Grand Prix action.  
**NOTEBOOK** Graphics windows.  
**TRIG** All the right angles.

**On the January 1985 tape:**  
**SPACE BATTLE** Destroy the deadly descending aliens!  
**NEW YEAR A** Sound and graphics greeting.  
**ESCAPE** From SCARGO.  
**MINIFIELD** Action.  
**PIE CHART** Statistics made simple.  
**CLAYPIGION** An Electron bidstomp.  
**ORGAN** Music maestro release!  
**NOTEBOOK** An original program.  
**RANDOM** Numbers Or not so random!  
**SNAKES** Reptilian arcade action.  
**CHEESE RACE** Beat rival mice.

**On the December 1984 tape:**  
**CHRISTMAS BOX** Align the presents logically.  
**BILLY SANTA** Sort out the middle.  
**SNAP** Merge the Xmas pictures.  
**RECOVERY** The Bad Program message lamed.  
**CAROL** Interrupt driven music.  
**AUTODATA** A program that grows and grows.  
**NOTEBOOK** Simple string handling.

**On the November 1984 tape:**  
**STAR FIGHTER** Anti-alien missions.  
**SCROLLER** Wrap around machine code.  
**URBAN SPRAWL** Environmental action game.  
**SPELL** Alphabetic education.  
**JUMPER** Level headed action.  
**CAESAR** Code breaking broken.  
**KEYBOARD** Typing game.

**On the October 1984 tape:**  
**BREAKFREE** Classic arcade action.  
**ALPHASNAIP** A logic game to strain your brain.  
**SOUND GENERATOR** Tune the Electron's sound channels.  
**MULTICHARACTER GENERATOR** Complex characters made simple.  
**RIGEL** 5 Out of this world graphics.  
**MAYDAY** Help with your mouse code.  
**NOTEBOOK** Palindromes and string handling.

**On the September 1984 tape:**  
**HUNTED HOUSE** Action in the spirit world.  
**SPLASH** A logic game for non-answans.  
**SHORT SHOWS** How sorting algorithms.

work.  
**SORT TIME** The time they take.  
**CLASSROOM INVADERS** Multicoloured characters go to school.  
**SAIJOH** Nautical antics.  
**MATHS TEST** Try out your mental powers.

**On the August 1984 tape:**  
**SANDCASTLE** The Electron seaside painting.  
**KNOCKOUT** Bouncing balls batter brick walls.  
**PARACHUTE** Keep the skydivers dry.  
**LETTERS** Large letters for your screen.

**ON YOUR BIKE** Pedal power comes to your Electron.  
**SCROLLER** Slotted strings, slide sideways.  
**FLYING PIGS** Bacon on the wing.

**On the July 1984 tape:**  
**GOLF** A day on the links with your Electron.  
**SOLITAIRE** The classic solo logic game.  
**TALL LETTERS** Large characters made simple.  
**BANK ACCOUNT** Keep track of your money.  
**CHARTIST** 3D graphs.  
**FORMULAE** Areas, volumes and trig.

**On the June 1984 tape:**  
**MONEY MAZE** Avoid the ghosts to get the cash.  
**CODE BREAKER A** Mathematics is needed to crack the code.  
**ALIEN** See little green men in the Electron way.  
**SETUP** Colour commands without tears.

**CRYSTALS** Beautiful graphics.  
**LASER SHOOT OUT** An intergalactic shooting gallery.  
**SMILER** Make a happy face.

**On the May 1984 tape:**  
**RALLY DRIVER** High speed car control.  
**SPACE PODS** More aliens to annihilate.  
**CODER** Secret messages made simple.  
**FRUIT MACHINE** Spin the wheels to win cash.  
**CHASER** Avoid the opponent to survive.  
**TIC-TAC-TOE** Electron noughts and crosses.  
**ELECTRON DRAUGHTSMAN** Create and save Electron masterpieces.

**On the April 1984 tape:**  
**SPACEHIKE** A hopping arcade classic.  
**FREEZE** Electron wallpaper classic.  
**PELICAN** Cross roads safety.  
**CHESSTIMER** Clock your moves.  
**ASTEROID SPACE** A minefield.  
**LIFEMARK** Automatic rhythm.  
**ROMAN** Numbers in the ancient way.  
**BUNNYBLITZ** The Easter program.  
**DOGDUCK** The classic logic game.

**On the March 1984 tape:**  
**CHICKEN** Let dangerous drivers test your nerve.  
**COFFEE** A tantalising word game from Down Under.  
**PARKY'S PERIL** Parky's lost in an invisible maze.  
**REACTION TIMER** How fast are you?  
**BRAINEASER** A puzzling program.  
**COUNTDOWN** Count down to the new year.  
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**CHARACTER GENERATOR** Create shapes with this utility.

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**METEORS** Collisions in space.

Use the order form on Page 61



# Software Surgery

THE COLUMN THAT TAKES A LOOK INSIDE THE LATEST RELEASES

## Strange, but there's fun down drains

**Drain Mania**  
Icon Software

WHEN I first loaded this game into my computer, I wasn't particularly impressed. It appeared to have shades of Killer Gorilla, although in a novel setting.

Since then, however, playing it and getting the hang of it rather better, I have rapidly become hooked on this game.

It has that fatal quality of all super games — it becomes truly addictive, being easy to play yet difficult to master.

The rather unusual scenario is a system of underground sewers, in which our hero, Theodore, has to counter the attentions of such noxious creatures as Inky, Dinky and Pinky.

There are platforms on to and from which Theo can leap with either a small or a large leap.

Movement is also possible to the left or right, and these keys may be selected once only during the loading of the game.

Moving from the initial platform, which promptly vanishes, Theo has a habit of moving continuously. But with practice his speed can be adjusted, and he can even come to rest.

As the creatures bounce their way from the top to the bottom of the screen, there are two courses of action open to the player.

You can merely avoid them, or gain points and sweet revenge by jumping up and knocking the creature above off its feet. But some need rather more persuasion than others to topple.

If Theo can then leap on to that level and kick the stranded creature off, there are bonus points to be had. But too long a delay brings a

metamorphosis into an even more deadly beast.

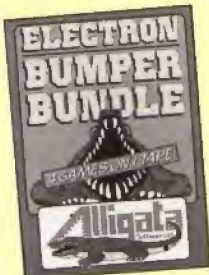
The authors have also kindly included a Zap button which on being head-butted has the effect of scoring for all the animals currently on the screen, and also any coins.

These tend to appear in the oddest places and bring you further points.

However, this little kindness on their part is countered by the malign water balls, which bounce strangely around on the more difficult stages.

It's a little strange to begin with, but it will soon become a favourite in your collection.

Phil Taylor



## Neat package

**Bumper Bundle**  
Alligata Software

Bumper Bundle is a tape



collection of four programs: Bugblaster, Lunar Rescue, Hell Hole and Crown Jewels.

Bugblaster is an action-packed arcade game with the sole object of blasting everything that moves — and those things that sit still!

You control the left and right motion of the zipper which fires vertically.

You can push it up and down, but the window of movement is limited to the bottom five lines of the screen.

At the start, the display contains randomly-placed mushrooms. Immediately a centipede begins crawling left then right across the screen and slowly descending.

As you fire and hit the bug, it breaks into separate sections, each with a life of its own.

Falling vertically down the screen and moving from left to right are various other creatures — snails, spiders, scorpions, dragonflies and snails. Each of these scores points if zapped.

If you come into contact with any of the bugs there's an explosion and one of your three lives is lost.

Your Lunar Rescue mission is to descend from an orbiting station, carefully avoid asteroids, and land.

After a man has boarded your craft, it ascends. On the way up you have to avoid or destroy the aliens.

Eventually, you dock the rescue vehicle on the mother ship.

You have three attempts in

each game. Scoring is based upon the number of aliens zapped and the difficulty of the landing site chosen.

Hell Hole is definitely a more intellectual arcade game. I've spent many hours working at it, but I still haven't sussed how to trap or capture the fiend. Please let me know if you have the answer.

Like the two other arcade games, the graphics and sound are very good. All three are quality software.

The fourth program of the suite is an adventure game based upon the unlikely event that a joker has stolen the Crown Jewels and then hidden them at various locations in London.

The graphics are not outstanding but, as far as I could tell not having finished it, the adventure is well worth pursuing.

I was really impressed with this collection of programs. All four proved to be of a high standard of presentation and content. This is truly a Bumper Bundle.

John Woollard

## Good value

**Ring Of Time**  
Kansas

THIS is the first Kansas adventure I've managed to get a look at and I'm quite impressed.

Although written in Basic, the responses are excellent and a peek at the listing shows that a lot of work has gone into producing the program.

Right. Now for the plot. Legend tells of a "time-ring" belonging to Zor, an evil magician of the Middle Ages. Your task is to search for and find the ring. No easy task, I can assure you.

I won't reveal too much about the game. There is one

## From Page 39

problem, however, that is likely to stump you – how to get past the crocodiles.

This is a bit nasty, but man's best friend should come in handy here.

The other problems are totally logical (in retrospect).

A good atmosphere is generated by wise use of room descriptions, but don't try TAKEing the things you are told about, most of them aren't recognised.

Incidentally, Kansas gives a lifetime guarantee on its cassettes. This along with the reasonable price of the game seems quite good value to me.

There is a superb puzzle involving a locked door and a piece of parchment that isn't all it seems. But I'll leave the pleasure of finding out exactly what I mean for you to discover.

The program itself is a bit frustrating in that it doesn't recognise GET and all the verbs I tried had to be typed in in full.

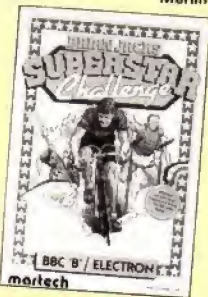
For instance, you have to type in EXAMINE, EXAM isn't recognised. Possibly I'm just getting lazy.

The actual level of the adventure is aimed at the average player. However, I think beginners will find it interesting, though the more-

experienced player shouldn't take all that long to solve it.

Overall, a well-linked plot that's very nice to play, and a well-priced product that's good value for money. More please.

Merlin



## Brian's hard to beat

**Brian Jacks Superstar Challenge**  
Martech

THE object of this game is to challenge and try to beat Brian Jacks in a series of eight activities.

The skill of play is entirely

dependent upon your ability to manipulate five keys of the keyboard or use a joystick and fire button.

The instructions for each event are very brief and it takes several attempts before a good technique can be developed.

The first challenge is a 50-metres swim. Using X and Z you have to coordinate your strokes to keep a straight line.

Periodically you have to take a breath by tapping the Return key.

On the earlier rounds it's relatively easy to beat Brian.

Still in, or on, water, canoeing follows. Although you still use the X and Z keys to paddle, the technique is subtly different.

The archery section that follows requires you to hit a moving target by predicting its movement and judging correct elevation of the bow. The wind speed is given as a guide.

This challenge certainly needs practice.

A cycle race makes up the fourth section. This time the keys are used to drive the pedals.

Careful use of the gears has to be made to enable a fast speed to be accomplished.

The next event, the 100-metres sprint, is the simplest of the activities.

The superb graphics of

many of the sections are highlighted in the squat thrust competition.

Using the familiar X and Z keys you move the body through four stages between being stretched fully out and the squat position.

Again, the technique requires practice and development before a high score can be achieved.

The arm dips have equally impressive graphics. To lower the body the Return key is tapped once. Raising it requires several taps of X and Z which are also used to arrest the fall of the body.

The final section is a football challenge. I found this most difficult to understand. The instructions with the package are extremely limited and non-existent in the program.

You first have to collect the ball, dribble it between the cones and then into the red semi-circle.

I didn't realise when I fell over the first cone that I'd lost the ball.

Then I tried to move the ball to the centre of the screen and not go into the semi-circle. Once in the semi-circle you have only a few seconds to aim your kick and fire.

Be warned – the goalkeeper is very good!

At the end of each event the

### Bert Boot Highlight Software

WITH Bert Boot, Highlight have attempted to brighten up straightforward multiplication and division practice.

The star of the program is a boot called Bert.

Bert's passion in life is squashing insects. You can choose whether they are flies, wasps or beetles.

If you choose to practice multiplication, you are told how many insects Bert can crush in one second.

You then watch him do it – and afterwards you are asked how many he can squash in a certain number of seconds.

If you have opted for Easy, you are given help with how to tackle the problem. With Medium you get less help, and

on Hard you're on your own.

The same options are available for division, except that now you are told how many seconds it takes Bert to squash a number of insects.

You're job is to find out how many he can squash in one second.

To make the "work" more palatable, there is a reward in the form of a game if you get at least 80 per cent of your answers right.

Now to the drawbacks. When it's said that Bert squashes eight flies in one second, he actually takes more than two seconds.

This is not only wrong, it can also be very tedious. Watching the demise of 90 insects takes over 40 seconds.

Another problem concerns the division part of the program.

The computer "beeps" every time Bert has done one second's worth of crushing. To successfully answer the division questions, you need only remember the number at which you heard the first "beep".

The reward game is based on the charming notion that the insects should have a chance of outwitting streams of boots and helping themselves to some jam.

It is in fact a version of Frogger.

It's a nice idea, but made very frustrating by the fact that the keyboard buffer isn't cleared.

This means that when you get your first insect to the jam, the second one starts, out of control, and probably commits suicide.

Also, the keyboard delay

time and auto-repeat need setting, so that your insect doesn't start, stop and then start again.

The keys you have to use are the cursor keys. You are expected to discover this for yourself.

These are bad keys on the Electron, being right by Break, and are better avoided in children's programs.

These faults could very easily be put right and I hope that Highlight will amend them in future and perhaps provide an upgrade for existing customers.

If that were done, I could recommend this educational program for home and school use. As it stands, the idea is good and the graphics appealing, but it is too frustrating for children to use.

Rog Frost



scores for you and Brian are shown and the running totals displayed before the next challenge.

Overall, this program meets the high standard set by other Martech programs I've used.

While there's a great emphasis upon key-tapping, I was pleased to see that there were considerably different techniques to be adopted for tackling the various challenges.

John Woollard

## A must of a ROM

**Advanced Disc Toolkit**  
Advanced Computer Products

ADT is a ROM compatible with both the Electron and BBC micros and designed to be used with either an ordinary disc filing system or the advanced disc filing system.

The ROM adds 32 new commands which are available from within a program or directly from the keyboard.

Most of these commands use the disc filing system, but several don't, although I wouldn't really recommend it if you haven't yet upgraded to discs.

ADT is available as a ROM cartridge which plugs into the Plus 1 or as a bare ROM. This could be plugged into something like Slogger's Rombox, tested in the August issue of *Electron User*.

\*HELP ADT reveals all the extra commands and their syntax.

Several commands, \*BACKUP, \*BUILD, \*FORM, \*TYPE and \*CATCALL should be familiar. These have been included in the ROM as they aren't in the ADFS but are on the Welcome disc supplied with the Plus 3.

\*BACKUP copies the contents of one disc to another. \*BUILD creates a file, usually text, which can be executed when the disc is booted with Shift+Break.

\*CATALL catalogues the whole disc and \*FORM formats a new disc. \*TYPE displays a text file under line numbers.

There are several useful search commands. \*DFIND

**Repton**  
Superior Software

REPTON is the latest, and claims to be the best, release from Superior Software, one of the leading Electron software houses.

In short, it is. It's one of those arcade-style adventure games where you playing the part of our hero, Repton.

His mission is to retrieve all the diamonds from a series of twisting underground caves.

Unfortunately, the caverns are also full of precariously-balanced rocks that tend to drop on you if you dig under them.

They're often arranged so that if you loosen some before others, they fall in the wrong

searches a disc. \*MFIND searches the memory and \*BFIND searches a Basic program, printing the address of all occurrences of a given string. The search can be for a hex or Ascii string.

Programs can be loaded and run at any address, relocation is automatic.

\*MLOAD loads a program while \*MRUN loads, relocates and runs a program. This saves a lot of fiddling about with programs that have to run with PAGE set to &E00 for example.

Memory contents can be examined in hex, Ascii or assembly language with \*MEX.

The disassembler is excellent and is the best I have seen so far on the Electron. It allows you to follow subroutines and branches by pressing the Return key when one is encountered. It even disassembles backwards.

A disc can be examined and edited with \*DEX and sectors loaded and saved with \*SECTORS. \*DUMP displays the contents of a file.

I didn't realise how important these commands were until I accidentally saved one file with the same name as another.

## Arcade you must enter

order and seal off the passage to certain diamonds forever.

In later caverns the diamonds lie underneath giant eggs which fall and hatch into ferocious reptiles when you take the diamond.

Needless to say, they then spend all their time chasing after you.

In even later caverns you have to open a safe using a special key that you must find.

Now for the technical side. The entire screen acts as a window on to the area of the cavern you're in, so that you can only see a sixteenth of the cavern.

As you move, the view through the window scrolls very smoothly in the appropriate direction.

Repton is a colourful green-headed character and is

beautifully animated. If you don't move him, he starts looking round of his own accord.

Not to be outdone, the reptiles strike a fearsome pose with their webbed feet and yellow bellies.

At any time during play you can look at a map of the entire cavern to see where the remaining diamonds are.

After completing each screen you're given a password enabling you to skip that screen in future.

There are 12 caverns in all, getting progressively harder.

This is an astounding game reaching new heights in Electron arcade adventures.

So if you feel that you're an Indiana Jones type then go out and buy it today.

Philip Tudor

By examining the disc I found the old program and used \*SECTORS to load it back to PAGE and OLD to restore it.

\*LIST lists a text file like \*TYPE but adds line numbers. \*VERIFY checks that a disc is OK.

\*FCOMP compares two files to see if they are the same and \*DCOMP compares two discs.

\*SETADR changes the load and execution addresses of a file and \*FCOPY makes a copy of a file.

Several commands act on ROMs. \*ROMS prints all the ROMs present and \*UNPLUG turns off a particular ROM.

This is necessary if one ROM is interfacing with the operation of another and can happen if two ROMs have the same name for two entirely different commands. Simply \*UNPLUG the one you don't want.

\*FREE displays the amount of free space on a disc and \*MAP displays a map of the free space.

\*FSN tells you which filing system is active and \*XFER will copy a file from one filing system to another.

I've only briefly mentioned each command and given an

indication of what it does.

Many of the commands have several options and functions which are invoked by passing parameters and I haven't the space to explain in detail the full capability of such a comprehensive toolkit.

Suffice it to say that it has just about every utility you're likely to need.

None of the utilities is new - they're all old hat on the BBC Micro. It is new on the Electron, however.

The big plus point for this toolkit though is that it's compatible with an ordinary DFS, the ADFS, the Electron, BBC Micro, and most commands work across the Tube.

One point worth mentioning though is that for some of the utilities to work in Modes 0 to 3 a link may need soldering inside the Plus 3 on the circuit board.

However, all the commands work in Mode 6 whether the link has been made or not, so it's not that important.

I found the ADT an invaluable tool. It saved time and effort and helped save the day on several occasions.

If you have discs, then you'll need a toolkit. Take a close look at ADT - it's superb.

Roland Waddilove

# The ultimate guide to the Electron!

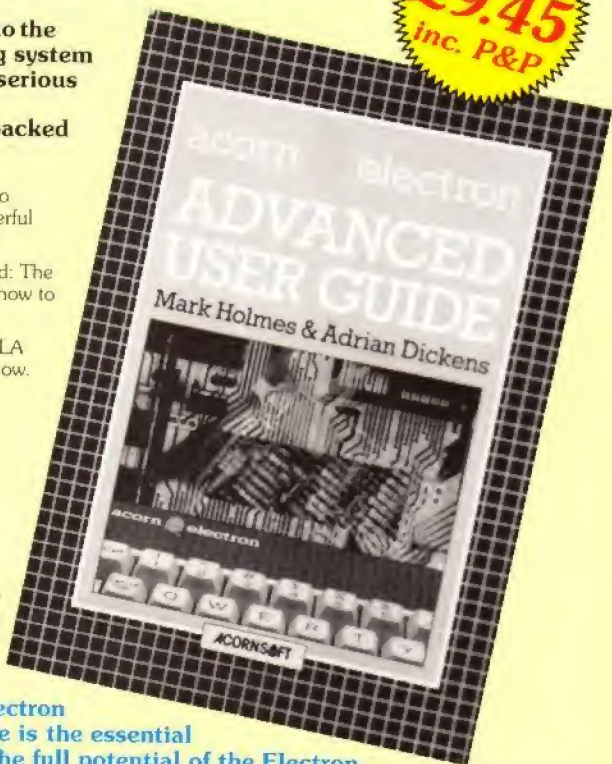
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# BOUNCE BALL

FEEL like a ball game but can't be bothered to go out?

Well get your opponent and let your Electron provide the court with Bounce Ball.

Written by Ian Kirby, it's a two player game that harks back to the earliest days of video games but is still as much fun as ever.

## VARIABLES

ang% Contains angle of ball.  
bx% Contains across position of ball.  
by% Contains position of ball down screen.  
sa% Position of player one across screen.  
sb% Position of player two across screen.  
ua% Position of player one up screen.  
ub% Position of player two up screen.  
turn% Contains number of player who must hit ball next.  
num% Contains number of player who hit ball last.  
pl\_a% Player number one's score.  
pl\_b% Player number two's score.

## Bounce Ball listing

```

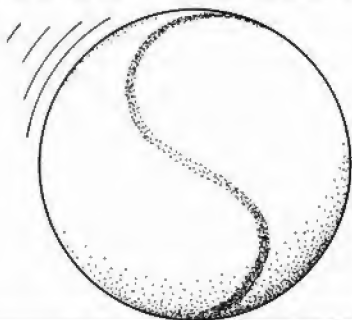
10 REM Bounce_Ball
20 REM by Ian Kirby
25 REM (C) ELECTRON USER
30 REPEAT
40 MODE1
50 PROC_init
60 PROC_inst
70 REPEAT
80 PROC_re_set
90 PROC_draw_screen
100 COLOUR7
110 REPEAT
120 PROC_move_man_a
130 PROC_move_ball
140 PROC_move_man_b
150 UNTILpointX=1
160 PROC_score
170 UNTILwinner=0
180 MODE2:PROC_winner
190 UNTILFALSE
200 END
210 DEFPROC_move_man_a
220 A$=INKEY$(0)
230 VDU19,3,1,0,0,0
240 IFuaX=1THENuaX=uaX+2:
PRINTTAB(saX,1);" ";
250 IFuaX=29THENuaX=uaX-2:
PRINTTAB(saX,29);" ";
260 IFsaX=0THENuaX=saX+2:
PRINTTAB(0,uaX);" ";
270 IFsaX=38THENuaX=saX-2:
PRINTTAB(38,uaX);" ";
280 COLOUR3
290 PRINTTAB(saX,uaX);CHR
$241
300 IFINKEY=66THENuaX=uaX
-2:PRINTTAB(saX,uaX);CHR$24
1:PRINTTAB(saX,uaX+2);" ";
ENDPROC
310 IFINKEY=98THENuaX=uaX
+2:PRINTTAB(saX,uaX);CHR$24
1:PRINTTAB(saX,uaX-2);" ";
ENDPROC
320 IFINKEY=67THENsaX=saX
-2:PRINTTAB(saX,uaX);CHR$24
1:PRINTTAB(saX,uaX);" ";
ENDPROC
330 IFINKEY=8THENsaX=saX
+2:PRINTTAB(saX,uaX);CHR$24
1:PRINTTAB(saX-2,uaX);" ";
ENDPROC
340 ENDPROC
350 DEFPROC_move_ball
360 COLOUR1
370 VDU19,1,7,0,0,0
380 IFangX=1ANDbyX=1THENa
ngX=2
390 IFangX=0ANDbyX=1THENa
ngX=3
400 IFangX=1ANDbxX=39THEN
angX=0
410 IFangX=2ANDbxX=39THEN
angX=3
420 IFangX=3ANDbxX=0THENa
ngX=2
430 IFangX=0ANDbxX=0THENa
ngX=1
440 IFbyX=29THENGOTO570
450 IFangX=0THENbxX=bxX-1
:byX=byX-1:GOTO490
460 IFangX=1THENbxX=bxX+1
:byX=byX-1:GOTO490
470 IFangX=2THENbxX=bxX+1
:byX=byX+1:GOTO490
480 IFangX=3THENbxX=bxX-1
:byX=byX+1:GOTO490
490 PRINTTAB(bxX,byX);CHR
$240
500 IFangX=0THENPRINTTAB(
bxX+1,byX+1);" ";
510 IFangX=1THENPRINTTAB(
bxX-1,byX+1);" ";
520 IFangX=2THENPRINTTAB(
bxX-1,byX-1);" ";
530 IFangX=3THENPRINTTAB(
bxX+1,byX-1);" ";
540 IFbxX=0THENSOUND2,-15
,87,2ELSEIFbxX=39THENSOUND2
,-15,87,2ELSEIFbyX=1THENSOU
ND2,-15,87,2ELSEIFbyX=29THE
NSOUND2,-15,87,2
550 IFbxX=saXANDbyX=uaX-1
THENnumX=1:PROC_hit
560 IFbxX=sbXANDbyX=ubX-1
THENnumX=2:PROC_hit
570 IFbyX=29THENPROC_off
580 ENDPROC
590 DEFPROC_move_man_b
600 IFubX=1THENubX=ubX+2:
PRINTTAB(sbX,1);" ";
610 IFubX=29THENubX=ubX-2
:PRINTTAB(sbX,29);" ";
620 IFsbX=0THENubX=sbX+2:
PRINTTAB(0,ubX);" ";
630 IFsbX=38THENubX=sbX-2
:PRINTTAB(38,ubX);" ";
640 COLOUR2
650 PRINTTAB(sbX,ubX);CHR
$241
660 IFINKEY=73THENubX=ubX
-2:PRINTTAB(sbX,ubX);CHR$24
1:PRINTTAB(sbX,ubX+2);" ";
ENDPROC
670 IFINKEY=10THENubX=ub
X+2:PRINTTAB(sbX,ubX);CHR$2
41:PRINTTAB(sbX,ubX-2);" ";
ENDPROC
680 IFINKEY=103THENsbX=sb
X-2:PRINTTAB(sbX,ubX);CHR$2
41:PRINTTAB(sbX+2,ubX);" ";
ENDPROC
690 IFINKEY=104THENSbX=sb
X+2:PRINTTAB(sbX,ubX);CHR$2
41:PRINTTAB(sbX-2,ubX);" ";
ENDPROC
700 ENDPROC
710 DEFPROC_init
720 *FX1,1
730 *FX12,1
740 VDU23,6202;0;0;0;0;
750 VDU23,240,0,0,60,60,6
0,60,0,0
760 VDU23,241,255,255,255
,255,255,255,255,255
770 VDU23,250,126,126,126
,0,0,231,231,231
780 wall$=STRING$(39,CHR$
250)
790 angX=1;bxX=10;byX=10:

```



## PROCEDURES

**PROC\_move\_man\_a** Allows player one to move his man.  
**PROC\_move\_ball** Moves ball across the screen.  
**PROC\_move\_man\_b** Allows player two to move his man.  
**PROC\_init** Defines the programs variables, etc.  
**PROC\_inst** Prints instructions on the screen.  
**PROC\_hit** Takes action if player hits the ball.  
**PROC\_draw\_screen** Draws the screen.  
**PROC\_score** Calculates the score.  
**PROC\_re\_set** Sets the variables for a new game.  
**PROC\_off** Takes action if the ball goes off the screen.  
**PROC\_winner** Shows the winner.



```
lengthI=1:acrossI=24:uaI=15
:saI=10:ubI=15:sbI=30:pl_bI
=0:pl_aI=0:winner=0:turnI=1
:nuuI=2
800 ENVELOPE2,2,RND(255)-
120,RND(255)-120,RND(255)-1
20,RND(255)-120,RND(255)-12
0,RND(255)-120,120,0,0,-120
,120,120
810 pointI=0
820 word$="BOUNCE BALL"
830 VDU19,3,1,0,0,0
840 ENDPROC
850 DEFPROC_inst
860 SOUND2,2,25,254
870 REPEAT
880 VDU19,1,RND(7),0,0,0:
COLOUR:
890 longI=LEFT$(word$,len
qthI)
900 PRINTTAB(acrossI,4):1
ongI
910 lengthI=lengthI+1:acr
ossI=acrossI-1
920 *FX21,0
930 AS=INKEY$(100)
940 UNTIL lengthI=12
950 VDU19,1,7,0,0,0:COLOUR
RI
960 PRINTTAB(2,6):"The id
ea of BOUNCE BALL is to hit
the ball to the top of the
screen. This is done by u
sing the keys shown below."
970 PRINTTAB(0,9):"Each p
```

```
layer should take his/her t
urn. Points are awarded a
gainst you if you hit the
ball out of turn or let th
e ball"
980 PRINTTAB(8,12):"go of
f of the bottom of the scre
en when it is your turn."
990 PRINTTAB(4,15):"Playe
r 1 (Red):TAB(20,15):"Playe
r 2 (Green)":
1000 PRINTTAB(6,17):"A=up"
:TAB(6):"Z=down":TAB(6):"X=
left":TAB(6):"C=right"
1010 PRINTTAB(22,17):"*=uo
":PRINTTAB(22,18):"?=down"
::PRINTTAB(22,19):"<=left"
:PRINTTAB(22,20):">=right"
1020 PRINTTAB(8,25):"First
Player to score 8 wins!"
1030 PRINTTAB(8,26):"Playe
r one to go first"
1040 *FX21,0
1050 AS=GET$:CLS
1060 ENDPROC
1070 DEFPROC_hit
1080 IFnuuI=2ANDturnI=1THE
NpoI=2:pointI=1:ENDPROC
1090 IFnuuI=1ANDturnI=2THE
NpoI=1:pointI=1:ENDPROC
1100 IFnuuI=1ANDturnI=1THE
NturnI=2:GOTO1120
1110 IFnuuI=2ANDturnI=2THE
NturnI=1:GOTO1120
1120 IFangI=0THENangI=1
```

```
1130 IFangI=1THENangI=0
1140 IFangI=2THENangI=1
1150 IFangI=3THENangI=0
1160 SOUND2,-15,87,2
1170 ENDPROC
1180 DEFPROC_draw_screen
1190 VDU19,2,2,0,0,0:COLOU
R2
1200 PRINTTAB(0,0):CHR$250
+waI:
1210 ENDPROC
1220 DEFPROC_score
1230 SOUND2,2,87,100
1240 pointI=0
1250 IFpoI=1THENpl_aI=pl_a
I+1
1260 IFpoI=2THENpl_bI=pl_b
I+1
1270 IFturnI=1THENturnI=2
1280 IFturnI=2THENturnI=1
1290 IFpl_bI=8THENwinner=1
ELSEIFpl_aI=8THENwinner=2:EN
DPROC
1300 CLS:PRINTTAB(4,4):"Pl
ayer 1":TAB(20,4):"Player 2"
:TAB(6,8):pl_bI:TAB(22,8):
pl_aI
1310 PRINTTAB(20,20):"Pres
s 'Y'.":PRINTTAB(20,22):"P
layer 'turnI': to go first"
1320 AS=GET$:IFA$="Y"THEN
CLS ELSE1320
1330 ENDPROC
```

```
1340 DEFPROC_re_set
1350 angI=1:bxI=10:byI=10:
lengthI=1:acrossI=21:uaI=15
:saI=10:ubI=15:sbI=30:nuuI=
2
1360 COLOUR3:PRINTTAB(10,1
5):CHR$241:COLOUR2:PRINTTAB
(30,15):CHR$241
1370 ENDPROC
1380 DEFPROC_off
1390 IFbyI=29ANDnuuI=2THE
NpoI=1:pointI=1:ENDPROC
1400 IFbyI=29ANDnuuI=1THE
NpoI=2:pointI=1:ENDPROC
1410 ENDPROC
1420 DEFPROC_winner
1430 VDU23,8,82,0,0,0:
1440 COLOUR0:COLOUR140:CLS
1450 FORPX=0TO200STEP4:SOU
ND2,-15,PS,2:NEXT: SOUND2,2,
25,100
1460 PRINTTAB(5,10):"Playe
r 'winner': wins"
1470 *FX21,0
1480 PRINTTAB(5,15):"Anoth
er go?":AS=GET$:IFA$="N"THE
N CLS :END
1490 ENDPROC
```

*This listing is included in this month's cassette tape offer. See order form on Page 61.*

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# Micro Messages

## Wrong? No, just memory trouble...

I AM so frustrated with the programs in your July issue. Either I have a bad copy or there is something wrong with the listings.

I would very much appreciate your help.

For instance:

Time Bomb comes up all squiggly. If I take out the \$data, I get the screen up then I get no room at line 2210.

In Manic Mole I get Bad Dim at line 50.

Higher Lower comes up Bad Mode at line 40. If I change the mode from one to five the game works, but the cards are a bit distorted.

I have been through all the games several times and there are no errors. — Marilynn Rodger, Kircaldy, Fife.

● It sounds as if you're running out of memory. Have you recently bought a Plus 3 disc drive? This grabs nearly 4k of precious RAM.

Luckily it can be retrieved after loading a program. There's a routine in the Plus 3 manual and one in Micro Messages in the August issue of Electron User.

### A riddle is solved

JUST a quick note for the very simple solution of the cube root riddle in the August edition of Electron User.

$x^1 = x^2, x^2, x^4$  and so on...  
 $x^1 = x^2, x^4, x^8$  and so on...  
but also  $x^{1/2} = \sqrt{x} = 2/\sqrt{x}, 3/\sqrt{x}, 4/\sqrt{x}$   
So on the Electron:

3 cubed=313=27

cube root of 27=271(1/3)=3

Here's a suggestion for anyone having big problems saving and loading programs on tape.

The signal from the computer sometimes is larger in amplitude than one the tape recorder can handle.

It can be attenuated (reduced) by adding a 100k  $\Omega$  resistor in series with the centre wire of the tape recorder's microphone input.

More assembly language

programming, please. — Neil Rollins, Keighley, W. Yorks.

● This is just one of many letters we've had. Every one used a different method. Here's a short program using Neil's method of calculating cube roots.

```
10INPUT "Number ";N
20PRINT "Cube root is ";
N^(1/3)
30GOTO 10
```

### Which system should I buy?

THE article by Nigel Peters on the Cuman floppy disc system for the Electron was extremely interesting and informative.

I note that Solidisk Technology also produce an Electron disc interface, which plugs into the Plus 1, but is much cheaper.

Can you please help with a comparison, as I would like to purchase a disc system but do not want to waste my money.

— D. Elliott, Ballymoney, N. Ireland.

● By the time you read this we should have a Solidisk system. A review will appear as soon as possible.

### Plus 3 Mini Office

I AM very interested in interfacing with the Electron and read the review in the November, 1984, issue on Mushroom's printer/user port.

However, I noticed that in Micro Messages of February, 1985, you said that Electron User might be starting an interfacing series based on the Plus 1.

Does this mean that there is

going to be a user port peripheral, plugging in to a cartridge slot Plus 1?

In July's Micro Messages you mentioned that Mini Office is likely to be on Plus 3 disc soon. Is this still in the pipeline?

Also in July's issue was an advert for Superior Software's Repton with a £100 prize for the first person to complete it successfully.

Surely an Electron user with Slomo from Cambridge Computing Research could use this to win the competition? — G.J. Lord, Munster.

● We haven't got round to doing an interfacing article yet — we've been snowed under with work. Can anyone help us out?

The Mini Office team are still working on the Plus 3 disc version. They've had a few problems but reckon they'll have it licked soon.

The Slomo isn't much help in a game like Repton. It's not a fast shoot-'em-up — it requires a bit of thought and planning.

### Yes, Repton can be done

WE have received enquiries from several customers regarding our new game Repton asking whether it is possible to complete all 12 screens.

We have had a letter from one customer who was so sure that the game could not be completed that he thought there was a bug in the program.

Could I assure Repton fans that all 12 screens can be completed without losing a life?

Screen J seems to cause the most problems. Some lateral thought is required to

complete this screen.

Incidentally, the prize of £100 has now been won, but look out for Repton 2 ... coming soon. — Richard Hanson, Superior Software, Leeds.

● Thanks for the reassurance, Richard. Some of us haven't got past Screen 1 ...

### Hunt for those bugs

I AM writing to complain about the programs in your magazine. They do not work.

Yesterday me and my dad programmed in Quasimodo but it would not run past the title page. Can you help me, please? After all I spent my pocket money on it and I am only 11. — Christopher Brammall, Ashton-under-Lyne.

● Typing in programs is easy. Debugging them is very difficult. The problem is that it's next to impossible to type in a long listing without making a few slips.

It's easy to misread or mistype something, so afterwards go through it line by line, looking for simple typing errors. It gets easier and quicker with practice.

### Just a typing error

CAN you help me with Mark Johnson's program Quasimodo in the June issue of Electron User?

When I had finished typing it in, I ran it and the instructions came up on the screen.

But when I had pressed the

## From Page 47

number of which screen I wanted, it printed "Get ready" and played a little tune and then went back to the instructions.

What have I done wrong? — Wesley Hall, Milton Keynes.

● The problem is ON ERROR in line 20. If you remove this you'll be able to see where you've gone wrong. It's probably a simple typing error somewhere.

When the Electron discovers it, it starts the program again because the ON ERROR sends it to line 30.

## Search is in vain

I HAVE an Electron and the Plus 3. I also have lots of games on tape and no games on disc.

I have been into every computer shop in Kidderminster for a tape-to-disc copier but no one has one.

If you know of a tape-to-disc copier for the Electron, could you please send me details? — Russell Crowe, Kidderminster, Worcs.

● We don't know of any tape-to-disc copiers for the Electron. Such a program might infringe copyright so it should be used with care.

## Problems with Sim

HERE is my personal view on your publication. It has come of age. Being a regular reader I can honestly say that Electron User is now more interesting and more helpful.

After reading Micro Messages in the July issue, in particular your comments on "long machine code arcade games" well if you do only publish short and simpler listings, I'll have to cancel my regular order.

It may interest you to know I am married with three children. We all use the Electron which I bought over a year ago.

My two eldest children use an Electron at school, and my

**WHAT** would you like to see in future issues of Electron User?

What tips have you picked up that could help other readers?

Now's here is your opportunity to share your experiences.

Remember that these are the pages that you write yourselves. So

tear yourself away from your Electron keyboard and drop us a line. And please, if you want a reply, enclose an SAE.

The address is:

Micro Messages  
Electron User  
Europa House  
68 Chester Road  
Hazel Grove  
Stockport SK7 5NY.

wife and I always type in your educational listings — Counting, Combinations, Euromap, Balance, Australian Coffee, Pelican, Fred's word game.

I also type in many of your games, and must say what a very good game Mr Freeze is.

I sometimes buy other computer magazines, I'll look one over see what it's got in for the Electron. If it's a game I look at the length of the listing.

If it's a long one I buy it. This I find is good practice.

I say don't spoil the magazine with 50 line listings.

I'm having problems with Sim. Somebody help, please. — D. Wynne, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Yorks.

● Has anyone completed Sim? It seems to be causing problems.

## ... and more

AFTER reading your July issue I was glad to hear that other people had problems with the game Sim.

I have had many problems. It is difficult enough just getting into the first cave let alone past "Wot no adverts".

I would recommend anyone buying it to be ready with lots of patience. — R. Hudson, Chorley, Lancs.

## A tricky one this

I WOULD be extremely grateful if you could inform me of a way of disabling the combined effect of Ctrl and Break during the execution of a Basic program.

I own an Electron and have scoured the pages of magazines and books looking for the solution, whether it be a \*FX command or an assembly

language routine.

I can disable the Break key alone by using \*KEY10 to re-run the program but would be over this world if I could find out how to prevent the program being halted and everything reset to normal by Ctrl and Break — Lawrence Fereday, Camborne, Cornwall.

● This is quite a tricky problem which requires a bit of machine code. John Woollard will be covering this in his series on \*FX calls.

## Just keep practising

I FIND it hard to make up games. I can produce fairly good graphics and sound, but find it hard to combine them.

I also find it very hard knowing which line goes where in a program. Perhaps if I knew this I could write a game that works.

I read through all your programs until I can understand them and then have a go myself at programming, and always end up copying pieces out of other programs.

But in my mind I feel a cheat. Am I the only Electron user who can't program yet? If not, this is for all you other Electron users too embarrassed to put pen to paper.

Don't get me wrong. Every month I read all your excellent tips on graphics, sound, etc, and they really help me to get a grip on the Electron.

Your programs are fantastic too. But could you tell me how your programmers learn to write such ace games?

Does this gift come to only certain people such as R. Waddilove or does it take long hard hours sitting at the

keyboard?

I do hope you could answer this for me and fellow Electron users. — Charles Gilmour, Higham Ferrers, Northants.

● Everyone starts off by copying other people's programs and techniques.

It's not cheating, it's all part of the learning process that we all went through. Keep on programming.

Remember the old saying: "Practice makes perfect".

## Wanted — a bright spark

I AM in anguish! I have a copy of Alligata's Blagger but cannot get past the fourth screen (Loco Park). I cannot even get on to this screen very often.

I would appreciate it if you could tell me a code or program that I could enter so that when I pressed "4" on my Electron it would go to screen four and the same for the other 19 screens.

I would get more enjoyment out of Blagger if I could go to any screen. — Simon Andrews (age 15), Gosport, Hants.

● Can any bright spark tell us how to cheat at Blagger?

## Verdict on the Plus 1

EVER since the Plus 1 became available the magazine correspondence columns seem to have been littered with complaints and enquiries highlighting loading problems, speed reductions, joystick option differences and so on.

Many have offered solutions varying in approach and complexity, but so far no official words from Acorn themselves.

The same can be said for the ROM cartridges. So far no articles of explanation, reviews, or user list of available titles.

And for the Acorn-produced analogue joystick, again no articles, reviews or user adverts.

Are Acorn so unconcerned



with customer relations?

If you can supply any further words of wisdom on the uses and abuses of the Plus 1, we would be most grateful. — **R. Burley, Hull.**

● The Plus 1, although there are one or two problems associated with it, is actually very good.

The joysticks and ROM cartridges are excellent. The trouble is this tends to be taken for granted and we only hear about the bugs.

## My screen went black

I WAS playing about with one of my games when I accidentally pressed Break. The screen went black and nothing I did made the computer print Acorn Electron, etc.

So I loaded up my game again and noticed these lines:

```
10 ?%267=44C
20 ?%288=487
30 ?%289=482
```

at the start of the program. When I added them to one of my programs I noticed that when I pressed Break the same thing happened again.

I give this valuable information to that anybody who wants to protect their Basic programs can do so in safety. — **Ieuan Watkins, Usk, Gwent.**

PS. To disable the Escape key, use:

```
*FX208,1
```

## We just can't tell...

WHILE playing *Smash'nGrab*, I decided to have a look at the program.

I loaded the first part and then when I tried to load the second part, the computer displayed the message "Locked". Why is this?

Could you also show how this is done, please. — **Liam Ruddock, Laxey, Isle of Man.**

● The Locked message means that the program has been

protected so it can't be copied.

We cannot explain or publish a routine to lock and unlock programs as this would make the protection system useless.

## Increasing the RAM

WITH 32k of RAM on board, the Electron sounds like it has plenty of memory to work with.

However Modes 0, 1 and 2 use 20k of RAM to store the screen display, and if you have a Plus 3 it also uses 3.5k of precious RAM.

A programmer using Mode 0 with a Plus 3 attached would have only 8.5k of RAM free for his program — not much room for a complex Basic one.

Is there then no way of expanding the RAM available via the cartridge ports on the Plus 1?

There are as yet virtually no cartridges, perhaps a RAM pack could be made to plug in.

— **Stephen Arnold, Finchley, London.**

● The only way of increasing the amount of RAM would be to have a second processor similar to the BBC's 6502 and Z80 second processors.

Simply plugging RAM into a ROM socket will not work.

## No Mode 7

HAS any company that you know of brought out Mode 7 for the Electron, or is any company thinking of doing so? — **M. Milner, Osssett.**

● There isn't a Mode 7 adaptor available for the Electron and we haven't heard of anyone who is making one.

## A follow-up, please

THANK you very much for the screen dump routine in the April Electron User. As a follow-up, could you please have a second article on screen dumps showing how to use different dot-densities to imitate the different colours of the screen on the printer?

Secondly, concerning Mini

# Strange calls...

WHILE messing about on my Electron I discovered some strange \*FX calls not mentioned in the manual.

\*FX 214 changes the duration of the note played when the Copy key is pressed. It is normally 5. Try \*FX 214.1.

\*FX 213 changes the pitch

of the note. Try \*FX 213.200.

\*FX 212.5 switches the note on Copy off altogether. — **C. Morrison (13), Long Eaton, Notts.**

● Thanks for the \*FX calls. Have a look at John Woolard's series for more information on \*FX.

Office, is it possible to achieve an 80-column display on the word processor to make it easier to set addresses on letters?

Also, with my Brother HR-5, when using "double height" characters, a line of spaces appears between letters (see example given). Is there any way round this? — **Ben Still, Bushey Heath, Herts.**

● The double line feed problem can be cured by setting the appropriate dip switch in the HR-5. As yet you can't have 80 columns on the Mini Office screen but you can, of course, on the printer.

## New games on the way

HAVING spend a lot of money on the Acorn Electron, I was horrified to hear today at H.M.V., Oxford Street, that new games for this computer are no longer being made. Please would you clarify? — **Nathaniel Baroukh (13), London.**

● Don't panic — there are several new games coming out soon for the Electron.

## Going round in circles

I GET completely baffled when it comes to drawing circles on the Electron.

I have had my computer since last November and started trying to draw circles a couple of days later, but I just can't do it.

I have tried all different theories but none of them

works. Could you help me? — **Steve Peters, Swansea.**

● You need to use a bit of maths to draw a circle as there isn't a built-in circle function on the Electron.

It isn't that hard, though. Try this short program which draws random coloured circles in Mode 2:

```
10 REM Circles
20 MODE 2
30 FOR circle=1 TO 20
40 GCOL 0,RND(7)
50 x=RND(1280)
60 y=RND(1023)
70 radius=RND(300)
80 MOVE x*radius,y
90 FOR angle=0 TO 360 ST
EP 20
100 DRAW x*radius*COS(RAD
(angle)),y*radius*SIN(RAD(a
ngle))
110 NEXT angle
120 NEXT
130 END
```

## Electron is a winner!

MOST of my friends have Spectrums.

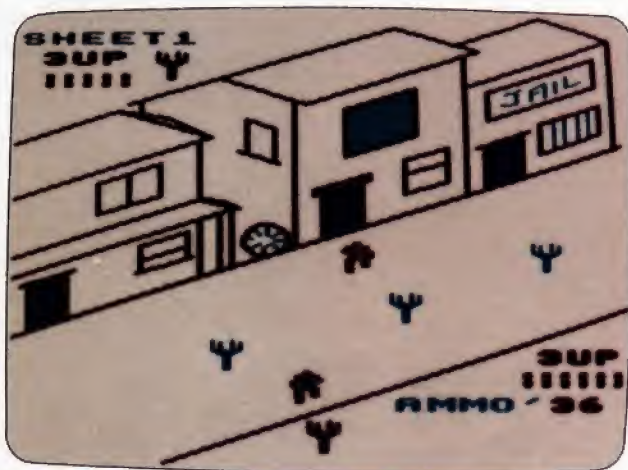
They say theirs is better as they have a much wider range of software, but I say the Electron is better because it has a much better keyboard compared to the Spectrum's rubber keys.

Without being biased, could you tell us which you think is better? — **J.P. Forbes, Weymouth.**

● This argument often comes up, but there's really nothing to compare — the Electron is much better by far.

## Ride out West with KEN GOODACRE and do what a man's got to do

# TE



**T**IRED of arcade action but don't want to hurt your brain with logic games? Well, why not go back to the days when a man was a man and do what a man has to do way out West?

Despicable Dan has ridden into town and the scene is set for a showdown between Dan and Tex the sheriff (you).

Tex has six shots in his gun, and when Dan has lost all his lives the game moves on to the next level.

Each player has three lives, and when Dan has lost all his lives the game moves on to the next level.

On each progressive level the number of shots Tex starts with is reduced.

To make things a little more difficult, Tex can only fire straight, or at a preset angle, left or right depending on his proximity to Dan. Points also

### PROCEDURES

auto	Main loop on one-player game.
test2	Main loop on two-player game.
jmp1	Tex jumps.
jmp2	Tex alights.
mr	Moves Tex and Dan.
sh	Tex fires.
sh2	Dan fires.
chek	Has anybody hit a cactus?
rico	Cactus has been hit.
del	Progressively deletes a cactus.
DGR	Tex and Dan dodge about.
turn_dan	Dan turns to face Tex.
at	Computer fires at Tex.
snake	Moves snake.
bite	Snake has bitten Tex!
run_on	Let battle commence!
over	Game over or next level.
advance	Advance to next level.
cac1/2/3	Draws a cactus.
w	Waiting loop.
up	Blind goes up.
shut	Shut that door!
carry	Undertaker carries Tex off.
run	Prints undertaker.
ask	How many players are there?
load	Loads a gun.
spent	Deletes a bullet.

### MAIN VARIABLES

A%	Tex's ammo in one-player game.
B%/b%	Number of shots in respective gun.
ca1/2/3%	Piece of cactus.
D%/d%	Holds value for leg animation.
DIF%	Difference in Ypos of Tex and Dan.
E%/e%	Holds value for body animation.
ER%/er%	Error of Dan.
GM%/gm%	Number of games won.
P%/pp%	Number of players.
SC%/sc%	Score.
UP%/up%	Number of lives left.
u%	Timing of jump.
UX%	Xpos of undertaker.
UY%	Ypos of undertaker.
SN%	Type of snake, left or right facing.
SX%	Xpos of snake.
SY%	Ypos of snake.
X%/x%	Xpos of Tex or Dan.
Y%/y%	Ypos of Tex or Dan.

### FLAGS

O%=1	If a cactus has been hit.
ov%=1	During play.
U%=1	If Tex jumps.





are awarded for shooting pieces off the cacti, which can only be hit when firing straight up.

On the third screen, one of Dan's gang throws a rattlesnake onto Tex's side of the

road. This snake proceeds to chase Tex for the rest of the game.

Tex can jump over the snake by pressing the spacebar. But if he comes into contact with the snake he

loses a life.

On the third level onwards, Dan's accuracy improves.

If Tex loses all his lives, an undertaker will come out and carry him off. As you might guess, the game is then over.

As well as this one player versus the micro, there's a two-player option in which both players are evenly matched.

The game will also demonstrate itself.

```
10REM Tex'n Dan
20REM By K. Goodacre
30REM (C) ELECTRON USER
40REM
50REM DO NOT REMEMBER!
60REM SAVE BEFORE RUNNIN
61
70KEY10 OLD:MRUN:M
80MODE6:VDU19,1,2,0,0,0
90RESTORE200:FORA=224T02
SS
100READ B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I
110VDU23,A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I:
NEXT
120RESTORE340:FORA=1T04
130READ B,C,D,E,F,G,H,I,J
K,L,M,N
140ENVELOPEA,B,C,D,E,F,G,
H,I,J,K,L,M,N
150NEXT
160KEY0 DELETE18,340:MRU
N:M
170PRINTAB(14,2)"TEX'N'D
AN"
180PRINTAB(6,5)"*** One
Player Controls ***"
190PRINTAB(2,7)"J=Left :
K=Shoot : L=Right : SPC=Ju
ap"
```

```
200PRINTAB(6,9)"*** Two
Player Controls ***"
210PRINTAB(4,1)"*=Left
: **Shoot : return=Right"
220PRINTAB(5,13)"ctrl=Le
ft : A=Shoot : S=Right"
230PRINTAB(5,15)"*****
*****"
240PRINTAB(5,17)"Sound D
ff=Y":SPC(3)"**":SPC(13)"
Sound On=U"
250PRINTAB(3,20)"Press F
unction Key-0 & Please Wait
"
260END
270REM CHARACTERS
280DATA60,126,255,255,219
,231,255,255,24,24,126,24,
126,255,189,189,60,102,102
,102,102,102,36,102,60,102
,102,38,102,6,4,6,60,102,1
02,100,102,96,32,96,24,60,
153,219,255,126,60,60
290DATA16,16,24,4,120,1
29,126,24,24,126,24,190,12
7,61,61,24,24,126,24,125,2
54,180,180,3,54,124,121,63
,111,207,159,1,14,56,224,1
92,192,224,240,23,55,99,49
```

```
,24,12,4,4
300DATA240,240,205,199,19
5,232,120,24,0,0,0,24,24,3
2,0,0,72,242,103,71,135,2,
15,25,0,1,10,20,34,64,120,
0,39,71,47,13,12,6,6,3,0,
0,120,120,192,96,96,40,0,1
42,130,142,130,234,0,0
310DATA0,230,132,220,36,2
20,0,0,0,234,130,230,42,23
4,0,0,0,230,164,164,164,22
0,0,0,24,24,126,24,189,126
,60,60,32,80,136,136,136,0
0,32,0,119,69,117,21,119,0
,0,0,132,165,165,165,165,2
47,126,60
320DATA24,24,24,24,24,24,
24,24,120,120,120,120,120,
192,64,0,0,1,1,1,1,3,2,0,
0,32,32,32,32,40,40,40,4,4
,4,4,4,4,12,12,16,0,8,24,3
2,30,129,126
330REM ENVELOPES
340DATA1,0,0,0,0,0,126,
-1,0,-3,100,126,120,-2,-1,
-1,5,10,10,127,-1,-1,-1,100
,0,120,-1,-1,-1,20,20,20,2
0,0,-127,-5,126,126,2,4,4,4
,25,25,25,100,100,-1,-5,12
```

```
6,126
350 ON ERROR MODE6:PROCer
ror:END
360PROCInit:MODE6:VDU23,1
,0,0,0,0
370VDU5:PROCTitle:PROCPla
ys:END
380:
390DEFPROCplayovX=1
400PROCask:IFPPX:00T0420
410PROCdemo
420PROCscreen:PROCw(100)
430GC0L3,3:MOVES50,410:PR
INT"DRAW!"
440PROCclang:PROCw(50):PX
=PPX
450MOVES50,410:PRINT"DRAW
!"
460IFPPX=1PROCauto
470IFPPX=2PROCtest2
480ENDPROC
490:
500DEFPROCauto
510G=RND(30)
520IFB1>5ANDB2>50B1=0:B1=0
:PROCLoad(0,050,3):PROCLoad
```

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From Page 51

```
(1020,100,2)
530IFca1i>254PROCcac1
540IFca2i>254PROCcac2
550IFca3i>254PROCcac3
560IFb1>5ANDbX<15PROCdgr
570IFb1>10ANDbX<20ANDbX<
2PROCch2
580IFbX<10ANDbX<20ANDbX<
=2PROCcat
590IFb1>15ANDbX<25PROCdgl
600IFb1>20ANDbX<1PROCcna
ke
610PROCtest:60T0510:ENDPR
DC
620:
630DEFFPROCtest
640IFINKEY=69xI=0:FxI210,
1
650IFINKEY=54xI=1:FxI210,
0
660IFINKEY=87PROCcar
670IFINKEY=70PROCcal
680IFINKEY=71PROCch
690IFU1=1U1=U1+1
700IFU1>3PROCjap2
710IFINKEY=99ANDbX<1ANDU
1=0PROCjap1
720IFPOINT(SX,SY)=2PROC
bite
730ENDPROC
740:
750DEFFPROCtest2
760IFb1>5ANDb1>5b1=0b1=0
PROCload(0,850,3):PROCload
(1020,100,2)
770IFca1i>254PROCcac1
780IFca2i>254PROCcac2
790IFca3i>254PROCcac3
800IFINKEY=69xI=0:FxI210,
1
810IFINKEY=54xI=1:FxI210,
0
820IFINKEY=74PROCcar
830IFINKEY=80PROCcal
840IFINKEY=73PROCch
850IFINKEY=82PROCcar
860IFINKEY=2PROCcal
870IFINKEY=66PROCch2
880SOT070:ENDPROC
890:
900DEFFPROCjap1:PROCtex(EX
,DZ)
910YI=YI+50:PROCTex(EX,DZ)
920SOUNDb0,1,4,00,1
930U1=1:ENDPROC
940:
950DEFFPROCjap2:PROCtex(EX
```

```
,DZ)
960YI=YI+50:PROCTex(EX,DZ)
)
970U1=0:U1=0:ENDPROC
980:
990DEFFPROCcar:PROCTex(EX,0
X)
1000XI=XI+30:IFXI>1140XI=1
140:60T01020
1010YI=YI+10:DI=D1+1:IFDI>
2280I=227
1020PROCTex(EX,DZ):ENDPROC
1030:
1040DEFFPROCcar:PROCdan(mX,d
Z)
1050XI=XI+30:IFXI>1140XI=1
140:60T01070
1060YI=YI+10:DI=D1+1:IFDI>
2280I=227
1070PROCdan(mX,dZ):ENDPROC
1080:
1090DEFFPROCcal:PROCtex(EX,D
Z)
1100XI=XI+30:IFXI>290XI=29
0:60T01120
1110YI=YI+10:DI=D1+1:IFDI>
2280I=227
1120PROCTex(EX,DZ):ENDPROC
1130:
1140DEFFPROCcal:PROCdan(mX,d
Z)
1150XI=XI+30:IFXI>290XI=29
0:60T01170
1160YI=YI+10:DI=D1+1:IFDI>
2280I=227
1170PROCdan(mX,dZ):ENDPROC
1180:
1190DEFFPROCtex(EX,DZ):8COL
3,2
1200MOVEXI-32,YI+20:VDUex
10,0,DZ
1210ENDPROC
1220:
1230DEFFPROCdan(mX,dZ):8COL
3,3
1240MOVEXI-32,YI+20:VDUex
10,0,DZ
1250ENDPROC
1260:
1270DEFFPROCch:IFb1>5ENDPRO
C
1280PROCspant(1020+8X+40,1
00,2)
1290B1=B1+1:J1=XI:J2=YI+D1
FX+30
1300IFP1>2THEN1330
13108COL3,2:MOVE1090,130:P
RINTAX
1320AX=AX-1:MOVE1090,130:P
RINTAX
```

```
1330IFoxI=0ENDPROC
1340PROCturn_text:PROCturn_
dan
1350IFEI=232J1=J1+420:J1=j
1+140
1360IFEI=231J1=J1+420:J1=j
1-140
1370IFEI=231G1=70ELSEGIX=
0
1380IFEI=2256YI=16ELSEGIX=
0
1390IFJ1>1200J1=1200
1400IFJ1>210J1=210
1410IFJ1>400+D1FJ1=400+D1
FX
1420IFJ1>70+D1FJ1=70+D1FX
14308COL3,1:MOVEXI-8IX,YI+
26-8YI:VDU46
1440SOUNDb0,1,4,2:8COL3,2
:0X=0
1450PROCchek(XI,YI,EX)
1460IFoxI=1SCI=SCI+50:60T01
520
1470MOVEXI,YI:PL0T21,J1,J2
:PROCW(2)
1480MOVEXI,YI:PL0T21,J2,JX
14908COL3,1:MOVEXI-8IX,YI+
26-8YI:VDU46
1500IFAX=1PROCup
1510IFPOINT(J1,J2)=3PROCchi
tdan:ENDPROC
1520IFAX<1WIN= "DAN WINS!
":PROCover
1530ENDPROC
1540:
1550DEFFPROCch2:IFb1>5ANDPP
X=160T01500
1560IFb1>5ENDPROC
1570PROCspant(bX+40,850,3)
b1=bX+1
1580J1=XI:J2=YI-D1FX-40
1220:
1600PROCturn_dan:PROCturn_
tex
1610IFEI=232J1=J1+420:J1=j
1+140
1620IFEI=231J1=J1+420:J1=j
1-140
1630IFJ1>1200J1=1200
1640IFJ1>210J1=210
1650IFJ1>400J1=400
1660IFJ1>70J1=70
1670IFEI=231G1=70ELSEGIX=
0
1680IFEI=2256YI=16ELSEGIX=
0
16908COL3,1:MOVEXI-8IX,YI+
26-8YI:VDU46
1700SOUNDb0,1,5,2:8COL3,3
```

```
:0X=0
1710PROCchek(XI,YI,eX)
1720IFoxI=1sci=sci+50:ENDPR
DC
1730MOVEXI,YI:PL0T21,J1,JX
:PROCW(2)
1740MOVEXI,YI:PL0T21,J2,JX
17508COL3,1:MOVEXI-8IX,YI+
26-8YI:VDU46
1760IFPOINT(J1,J2)=2PROCchi
tdan
1770ENDPROC
1780:
1790DEFFPROCchek(XI,YI,eX)
1800IFPOINT(K1,Z30)=1ANDEE
X=225SPRODico(260,K1,kX):EN
DPROC
1810IFPOINT(K1,330)=1ANDEE
X=225SPRODico(360,K1,kX):EN
DPROC
1820IFPOINT(K1,440)=1ANDEE
X=225SPRODico(470,K1,kX):EN
DPROC
1830ENDPROC
1840:
1850DEFFPROCdico(RX,RY,RZ
):DI=1
1860J1=RND(1279):J2=RND(30
0)+K1
1870MOVEXI,RY:PL0T21,KX
,RX:PROCW(2)
1880MOVEXI,RY:PL0T21,KX
,RZ
1890MOVEXI,RX:VDU247,240
1900MOVEXI,RX:PL0T21,J1,J
2:PROCW(2)
1910MOVEXI,RX:PL0T21,J2,J
X
1920MOVEXI,RX:VDU247,240:
8COL3,1
1930MOVEXI-8IX,RY+26-8YI
:VDU46
1940IFRI=260PROCdeL
1950IFRI=360PROCdeH
1960IFRI=470PROCdeR
1970SOUNDI,2,200,1:ENDPROC
1980:
1990DEFFPROCdeLi:IFca1i>254E
NDPROC
2000MOVE410,255:VDUca1X
2010IFca1i>253MOVE410,255-
32:VDU250
2020ca1i=ca1i+1:ENDPROC
2030:
2040DEFFPROCdeHi:IFca2i>254E
NDPROC
2050MOVE770,355:VDUca2X
2060IFca2i>253MOVE770,355-
```

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32:VDU250
2070ca2=ca2+1:ENDPROC
2080:
2090DEFPROCdeRi:IFca3<254E
NOPROC
2100MOVE1070,465:VDUca3
2110IFca3<253MOVE1070,465
-32:VDU250
2120ca3=ca3+1:ENDPROC
2130:
2140DEFPROCchidan:SOUND1,3
,220,5
2150PROCdan(eX,dX)
2160MOVES0,900:PRINTUp
Up=up+1
2170MOVES0,900:PRINTUp
2180MOVEX1,Y1+50:PRINTS:P
ROCW(40)
2190MOVEX1,Y1+50:PRINTS
2200MOVEX1,Y1+30:PRINTS
2210IFUp<1:PROCdanend
2220IFPPX=1ANDX=0:PROCcover
2230PROCw(100):MOVEX1,Y1+3
0:PRINTS
2240X1=RND(850)+290:Y1=X1/
3+DIFX1
2250PROCdan(eX,dX):ENDPROC
2260:
2270DEFPROCdanend:eX=A1:A
1=A1+1
2280GCOL3,2:MOVEX1+32,Y1+1
6:VDU237
2290PROCw(100):GCOL3,1:J1=
Y1
2300FOR$1=200TOSTEP-10
2310SOUND1,-15,6Z,1:J1=X1-
30:FX19
2320MOVEX1,J1:VDU226,0,11,
229
2330MOVEX2,J1:VDU226,0,11,
229:NEXT
2340WIN$="Tex Wins!"
2350IFPPX=1MOVE320,950:PRI
NTGX+1
2360GX=GX+1
2370IFPPX=1MOVE320,950:PRI
NTGX+1
2380PROCcover:ENDPROC
2390:
2400DEFPROCDBR:REPEAT:PROC
mR
2410UNTILX1<RND(850)+290:
ENDPROC
2420:
2430DEFPROCdgr
2440PROCw:PROCtest
2450IFX1<RND(850)+290:END
PROC
2460BOT02440:ENDPROC
2470:
2480DEFPROCDBL:REPEAT:PROC
mL
2490UNTILX1<RND(850)+290:
ENDPROC
2500:
2510DEFPROCdgi
2520PROCw:PROCtest
2530IFX1<RND(850)+290:END
PROC
2540BOT02520:ENDPROC
2550:
2560DEF PROCturn_dan
2570IFX1<X1+100:PROCdan(eX,
dX):eX=231:PROCdan(eX,dX)
2580IFX1<X1+100:PROCdan(eX,
dX):eX=232:PROCdan(eX,dX)
2590IFX1<X1+100ANDX1<X1-10
0:PROCdan(eX,dX):eX=225:DX=2
260:PROCdan(eX,dX)
2610:
2620DEFPROCturn_tex
2630IFX1<X1+100:PROCtex(EY,
DX):EX=231:PROCtex(EY,DX)
2640IFX1<X1+100:PROCtex(EY,
DX):EX=232:PROCtex(EY,DX)
2650IFX1<X1+100ANDX1<X1-10
0:PROCtex(EY,DX):EX=225:DX=2
266:PROCtex(EY,DX)
2670:
2680ENDPROC
2690:
2680DEFPROCat:IFb1<50T027
00
2690PROCspnt(b1+40,850,3)
b1=X1+1
2700ERX=RND(erX1):J1=X1+ERX
2710PROCturn_dan:PROCturn_
tex:PROCtest
2720IFe1=231GX=70ELSEB1=
0
2730IFe1=225GY=10ELSEB1=
0
2740GCOL3,1:MOVEX1-6X1,Y1+
26-6Y1:VDU46
2750SOUND10,1,5,2:GCOL3,3
:DX=0
2760PROCchek(eX,Y1,eX)
2770IFQ1=1sc1=sc1+50:ENDPR
OC
2780MOVEX1,Y1:PLOT12,1X,Y1
:PROCw(2)
2790MOVEX1,Y1:PLOT12,1X,Y1
2800GCOL3,1:MOVEX1-6X1,Y1+
26-6Y1:VDU46
2810IFPOINT(1X,Y1)=2:PROCch
tex
2820ENDPROC
2830:
2840DEFPROCchitex:SOUND1,3,
200,5
2850PROCtex(EY,DX)
2860MOVE1070,230:PRINTUp1:
UP1=UP1-1
2870MOVE1070,230:PRINTUPX
2880MOVEX1,Y1+50:PRINTD:P
ROCW(40)
2890MOVEX1,Y1+50:PRINTS
2900MOVEX1,Y1+35:PRINTK:U
1=U1+0
2910IFUP1<1:PROCtexdead:END
PROC
2920PROCw(150):MOVEX1,Y1+3
5:PRINTS
2930X1=RND(850)+290:Y1=X1/
3-36
2940PROCtex(EY,DX):ENDPROC
2950:
2960DEFPROCtexdead
2970GCOL3,3:MOVEX1+32,Y1+2
1:VDU237
2980PROCw(100):GCOL3,2:J1=
Y1
2990FOR$1=0T0200STEP0
3000SOUND1,-15,6Z,1:J1=X1+
40:FX19
3010MOVEX1,J1:VDU229,0,10,
226
3020MOVEX1,J1:VDU229,0,10,
226:NEXT
3030WIN$="Dan Wins!"
3040IFPPX=1:PROCcarry
3050GX=GX+1:PROCcover:END
PROC
3060:
3070DEFPROCsnaki:GCOL3,3
3080MOVES12-36,SYX-12:VDUS
N1
3090IFBX1<X1SNX=230:PROCa
nrt:ENDPROC
3100IFBX1<X1SNX=255:PROCan
lt:ENDPROC
3110:
3120DEFPROCcanrt:GX=GX+30
3130IFBX1<X1SX=X1:BOT0315
0
3140GY=GY+10
3150MOVESX1-36,SYX-12:VDUS
N1:ENDPROC
3160:
3170DEFPROCsnlt:GX=GX+30
3180IFBX1<X1SX=X1:BOT0320
0
3190GY=GY+10
3200MOVESX1-36,SYX-12:VDUS
N1:ENDPROC
3210:
3220DEFPROCbita:SOUND0,3,0
,20
3230PROCw(50):PROCtex(EY,0
X)
3240SOUND1,3,100,5
3250MOVE1070,230:PRINTUP1:
UP1=UP1-1
3260MOVE1070,230:PRINTUPX
3270MOVEX1,Y1+35:PRINTK:U
1=U1+0
3280IFUP1<1:PROCtexdead:END
PROC
3290PROCw(150):MOVEX1,Y1+3
5:PRINTS
3300X1=RND(850)+290:Y1=X1/
3-36
3310PROCtex(EY,DX):ENDPROC
3320:
3330DEF PROCinit
3340C$=CHR$249+CHR$10+CHR$
0+CHR$230
3350C$=CHR$230+CHR$239+CHR
$10+CHR$0+CHR$0+CHR$240+CHR
$241
3360C$=CHR$233+CHR$234+CHR
$10+CHR$0+CHR$0+CHR$235+CHR
$236
3370L$=CHR$242+CHR$243+CHR
$0+CHR$0+CHR$10+CHR$244+CHR
$245
3380M$=CHR$10+CHR$3+CHR$1+
CHR$225+CHR$10+CHR$3+CHR$2+
CHR$10+CHR$0+CHR$220
3390A1=36:DIFX=210:BN1=0:q
a=0:PP1=0
3400SC1=0:sc1=0:Y1=1:01=0:
WIN$=""
3410UP1=3:upX=3:ovX=1:ENDP
ROC
3420:
3430DEFPROCscreen1:GX=0:BY=
0:CLB
3440FORLX=1T02:VDU19,LX,0,
0,0,0:NEXT
3450VDU19,3,2,0,0,0:GCOL3,
3
3460MOVE350,350:PRINT"PLAY
ERS="PP1
3470IFPPX=0MOVE440,250:PRI
NT"DEMO"
3480GCOLM,2:RESTORE430S:FO
RLX=1T0112
3490READP,X,Y1:PLOT,X,Y1NE
X1:GCOL0,1
3500RESTORE4530:FORLX=1T01
7:READP,X,Y1+60,Y1:NEXT
ORE4540
3520FORLX=1T0B:READP,X,Y1:P
LOT,X,Y1:Y1:NEXT
3530IFPPX=1MOVE0,950:PRINT
"SHEET"GX=X1:MOVE770,130:PR
INT"AMMO"

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3540PROCopen(600,0,200,0):
PROCopen(0,0,0,0):PROCopen(
0,330,0,110):MOVE160,390
3550PRINTW:MOVE740,580:PR
INTW:
3560PROCwheel(1,1,0,0)
3570GCOL3,0:MOVE495,485:VD
U42
3580PROCwheel(0,2,0,4)
3590PROCload(1020,100,2):M
OVE300,900
3600PRINTC:MOVE600,00:PRI
NTC:
3610IFPP1<2MOVE1090,130:PR
INTAZ
3620MOVE1070,230:PRINTUPX*
UP:GCOL3,3
3630MOVE350,350:PRINT*PLAY
ERS="PP"
3640IFPP1=MOVE440,250:PRI
NT"DENG"
3650VDU20:VDU19,3,2,0,0,0
3660PROCload(0,850,3):MOVE
1060,610
3670VDU255:MOVE940,570:VDU
230
3680MOVE50,900:PRINTUPX*UP
":PROCw(50)
3690PROCcac1:PROCcac2:PROC
cac3
3700PROCrun_on:PROCw(50)
3710MOVE160,390:PRINTW:
3720PROCopen(600,0,200,0):
PROCshut(600,0,200,0)
3730BSOUND10,1,6,1:PROCw(2
5)
3740MOVE740,580:PRINTW:
3750PROCopen(0,0,0,0):PROC
shut(0,0,0,0)
3760BSOUND10,1,6,1:PROCw(2
5)
3770GCOL3,3:MOVE1060,610:V
DU235
3780MOVE940,570:VDU230
3790PROCopen(0,330,0,110):
PROCshut(0,330,0,110)
3800BSOUND10,1,6,1:PROCw(5
0)
3810PROCdown(0):PROCw(50)
3820PROCnoon:PROC(100):EN
DPROC
3830:
3840DEFPROCwheel(beq,C,inc
)
3850MOVES20,475+35:GCOL0,C
3860FORA=0TORAD370STEPinc
3870Y=520+45*SIN(A):Y=475+
35*COS(A)
3880IFbeq=1THENMOVES20,475

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```

3890DRAWX,Y:NEXT:ENDPROC
3900:
3910DEFPROCrun_on:ZX=1140:
Y1=X1/3-35
3920Z1=290:Y1=X1/3+(DIFX)
3930E1=225:01=225:D1=226:d
1=226
3940PROCtex(EX,DX):REPEAT:
PROCwL
3950FOR51=220TO130STEP-15:
SOUND411,-15,5X,1:NEXT:UNTIL
X1<=600
3960PROCdan(w1,d1):REPEAT:
PROCwL
3970FOR61=200TO110STEP-15:
SOUND411,-15,5X,1:NEXT:UNTIL
X1<=850:ENDPROC
3980:
3990DEFPROCerror:VDU19,1,2
,0,0,0
4000REPORT:FX15,1
4010PRINT"at line":ERL:V
DU14:ENDPROC
4020:
4030DEFPROCTitle2:GCOL3,1
4040MOVE0,970:PRINT"TEX"
DAN"
4050MOVE750,130:PRINT*PRE5
0"
4060MOVE600,85:PRINT*SPACE
BAR"
4070MOVE740,40:PRINT*TO PL
AY":ENDPROC
4080:
4090DEFPROCcoverioV1=0
4100IFAZ=1PROCdown(1)
4110IFAZ>0ANDUPX>0ANDOPP1=1
PROCadvance:ENDPROC
4120IFPP1=0PROCTitle2
4130GCOL0,0:MOVE600,85
4140PRINT*GAME OVER":PROCj
ohn
4150IFPP1=0PROCw(150):RUN
4160PROCw(150):PROCplay:EN
DPROC
4170:
4180DEFPROCadvance:AZ=AZ:6
COL3,1
4190IFGNX<360TO4210
4200BerZ=BerZ-25:IFBerZ<0
4210IFORLX=1TO12:PROCwL:PR
OCdeM:PROCdeM:SOUND411,1,15
0,1:NEXT
4220FORLX=1TO6:PROCsh:PROC
w(2):NEXT
4230PROCload(1020,100,2):B
1=0
4240GCOL3,3:MOVEZ1,Y1+30:P

```



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RINTX1:MOVES0,900:PRINTupX:
up=3:MOVE50,900:PRINTupX:6
COL3,2:MOVEZ1+32,Y1+10:VDU2
37
4250MOVE1090,130:PRINTAZ:A
1=36
4260AZ-AZ-6:6MX1:IFAZ<AZ=6
4270MOVE1090,130:PRINTAZ
4280X1=RD(850)+290:Y1=X1/
3+(DIFX)
4290MOVE1070,230:PRINTupX:
UPX=UPX+1
4300IFUPX>SUP1=5
4310MOVE1070,230:PRINTupX:
ovX=1
4320PROCw(50)
4330IFGNX<260TO4430
4340SX=100:SY1=200
4350PROCshut(600,0,200,0):
PROCopen(600,0,200,0)
4360MOVE150,300:PRINTW:
4370GCOL3,3:MOVESX1-32,SY
-12:VDUSX

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4380PROC(30):MOVESX1-32,SY
-12:VDUSX
4390SX1=270:SY1=SY1/3-36
4400MOVESX1-32,SY1-12:VDUS
X1
4410MOVE150,300:PRINTW:
4420PROCopen(600,0,200,0):
PROCshut(600,0,200,0)
4430PROCdan(eX,dX):PROCaut
o:ENDPROC
4440:
4450DEFPROCdemo:PI=1
4460PROCacreen:PROCTitle2:
PROCw(100)
4470GCOL3,3:MOVES50,410:PR
INT"DRAN!"
4480PROCclang:PROCw(50)
4490MOVES50,410:PRINT"DRAN
!":FX15,1
4500Z1=RD(30):MX=RD(30):
mZ=RD(30)

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4510IFINKEY=69A:0:FXI20,
1
4520IFINKEY=54A:1:FXI20,
0
4530IFBZ)SANDB1>5B1=0:B1=0
:PROCLoad(0,850,3):PROCLoad
(1020,100,2)
4540IFca1Z)254PROCCac1
4550IFca2Z)254PROCCac2
4560IFca3Z)254PROCCac3
4570IFBZ)SANDB1(15PROCCah
4580IFBZ)ISANDGZ(25PROCCah2

4590IFM1Z)20PROCCDBR
4600IFM2Z)20PROCCDgr
4610IFM1(10PROCCDGL
4620IFM2(10PROCCDgl
4630I=INKEY(0):IFX=32PROCP
lay:ENDPROC
4640B0T04500:ENDPROC
4650:
4660DEFFPROCCac1:ca1Z=251:6
COL3,1
4670FORL1=1T04:PROCDel:50U
ND410,1,0,1
4680PROCW(3):NEXTca1Z=251
:ENDPROC
4690:
4700DEFFPROCCac2:ca2Z=251:6
COL3,1
4710FORL1=1T04:PROCDel:50U
ND410,1,1,1
4720PROCW(3):NEXTca2Z=251
:ENDPROC
4730:
4740DEFFPROCCac3:ca3Z=251:6
COL3,1
4750FORL1=1T04:PROCDel:50U
ND410,1,2,1
4760PROCW(3):NEXTca3Z=251
:ENDPROC
4770:
4780DEFFPROCW(t):TIME=0
4790REPEAT UNTIL TIME)=t:IE
NDPROC
4800:
4810DEFFPROCPup:BCOL3,1:50UN
D0,2,2,6
4820FORL1=68T0764STEP:MO
VE690,L1
4830DRAW820,L1+45:NEXT
4840BCOL3,3:MOVE700,766:PR
INTL#
4850ENDPROC
4860:
4870DEFFPROCDown(bq):SOUND
0,2,2,6
4880IFbq=8THEN4900

4900BCOL3,3:MOVE700,766:PR
INTL#
4900BCOL3,1:FORL1=764T0669
STEP=0
4910MOVE690,L1:DRAW820,L1+
45
4920NEXT:ENDPROC
4930:
4940DEFFPROCCahut(A,B,C,D):0
COL3,1
4950RESTORE6580:FORL1=1T05
:READP,X,Y
4960PLOT,P,X-A+B,Y-C+D:NEXT
:ENDPROC
4970:
4980DEFFPROCCopen(A,B,C,D):0
COL3,1
4990RESTORE6590:FORL1=1T05
:READP,X,Y
5000PLOT,P,X-A+B,Y-C+D:NEXT
:ENDPROC
5010:
5020DEFFPROCCarry:U1Z=645:U
Y1=566
5030PROCCahut(0,0,0,0):PROC
open(0,0,0,0)
5040IFX1=U1X:PROCGor:ENDPR
OC
5050IFX1U1X:PROCGoLi:ENDPRO
C
5060:
5070DEFFPROCGor:PROCrUn(225
,D1)
5080REPEAT:PROCW(1):PROCrU
n(225,D1)
5090IFU1X(=X10T05310
5100UY1=U1Y+20
5110IFUY1(=Y1+1106T05310
5120UY1=UY1-10
5130DX=D1+1:IFD1Z)2280Y=227
5140PROCrUn(225,D1)
5150UNTILU1X(=X1 AND UY1(=
Y1+10
5160PROCrUn(225,D1):PROCrU
n(225,226)
5170PROCCopen(0,0,0,0)
5180PROCCahut(0,0,0,0):PROC
non
5190PROCCahut(0,330,0,110):
PROCCopen(0,330,0,110):BCOL3
,3:MOVEX+32,Y1+21:VDU237
5200BCOL3,2:MOVEX,Y1+35:P
RINTX#
5210MOVEX,Y1+35:VDU224
5220PROCrUn(225,226):PROCr
un(246,226)
5230PROCW(100):uxX=100:uy
Y=650
5240IFX1=100:PROCCretL(0):E
NDPROC

5250PROCCretR:ENDPROC
5260:
5270DEFFPROCGoLi:PROCrUn(225
,D1)
5280REPEAT:PROCW(1):PROCrU
n(225,D1)
5290IFU1X(=X10T05310
5300U1X=U1X-10
5310IFUY1(=Y1+1106T05310
5320UY1=UY1-10
5330DX=D1+1:IFD1Z)2280Y=227
5340PROCrUn(225,D1)
5350UNTILU1X(=X1 AND UY1(=
Y1+10
5360PROCrUn(225,D1):PROCrU
n(225,226)
5370PROCCopen(0,0,0,0)
5380PROCCahut(0,0,0,0):PROC
non
5390PROCCahut(600,0,200,0):
PROCCopen(600,0,200,0):BCOL3
,3:MOVEX+32,Y1+21:VDU237
5400BCOL3,2:MOVEX,Y1+35:P
RINTX#
5410MOVEX,Y1+35:VDU224
5420PROCrUn(225,226):PROCr
un(246,226)
5430PROCW(100)
5440uxZ=48:uyZ=349:PROCCret
L(1):ENDPROC
5450:
5460DEFFPROCCretR:MOVEX,Y1+
35:VDU224
5470PROCrUn(246,226):PROCr
un(224,D1)
5480PROCW(100)
5490REPEAT:PROCW(1):PROCrU
n(224,D1)
5500IFU1X(=uxX10T05520
5510U1X=U1X+10
5520IFUY1(=uyY10T05540
5530UY1=UY1+10
5540DX=D1+1:IFD1Z)2280Y=227
5550PROCrUn(224,D1)
5560UNTILU1X(=uxX AND UY1
)=uyY
5570PROCrUn(224,D1):PROCCop
en(0,330,0,110):PROCCahut(0,
330,0,110):ENDPROC
5580:
5590DEFFPROCCretL(bq)
5600MOVEX,Y1+35:VDU224
5610PROCrUn(246,226):PROCr
un(224,D1)
5620PROCW(100)
5630REPEAT:PROCW(1):PROCrU
n(224,D1)
5640IFU1X(=uxX10T05660

5650U1X=U1X-20
5660IFUY1(=uyY10T05680
5670UY1=UY1-10
5680DX=D1+1:IFD1Z)2280Y=227
5690PROCrUn(224,D1)
5700UNTILU1X(=uxX AND UY1
)=uyY
5710Fbq=0:PROCrUn(224,D1)
:PROCCopen(0,330,0,110):PROCC
ahut(0,330,0,110):ENDPROC
5720PROCrUn(224,D1):PROCCop
en(600,0,200,0):PROCCahut(60
0,0,200,0):ENDPROC
5730:
5740DEFFPROCCrun(EX,D1):BCOL
3,2
5750MOVEU1X,UY1:VDUEX,10,0
,D1:ENDPROC
5760:
5770DEFFPROCClang
5780SOUNDk1,1,81,4:ENDPRO
C
5790:
5800DEFFPROCCtitl:CL0:D1=22
7:EI=225
5810UY1=10:N1=650:Y1=150:0
COL0,1
5820MOVE150,750:PRINTC#
5830MOVE1100,750:PRINTC#0
COL0,2
5840MOVE285,745:PRINT"TEX
'N' DAN"
5850MOVE155,755:PRINTC#
5860MOVE1105,755:PRINTC#0
COL0,1
5870MOVE290,750:PRINT"TEX
'N' DAN"
5880MOVE375,585:PRINT"from
the:BCOL0,3
5890MOVE380,590:PRINT"from
the"
5900PROCW(100):RESTORE6610
5910FORL1=300T01050 STEP12
5
5920X1=L1:D1=D1+1:IFD1Z)228
0Y=227
5930PROCCrun(EX,D1):BCOL3,3
5940G1Z=0:PROCCric0(750,L1,
150)
5950SOUNDk10,1,4,2:PROCW(2
1)
5960MOVEL2,166:VDU46:BCOL0
,2:READY,U
5970MOVEL1-75,425:PRINTCHR
#V+CHR#U
5980BCOL0,1:MOVEL1-70,430
5990PRINTCHR#V+CHR#U:BCOL3
,3
6000G1Z=70:PROCCric0(425,L1

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,150)
6010SOUND610,1,5,2:PROCw(2
)
6020MOVE1-70,166:VDU46)PR
OCtEX(EX,DX)
6030NEXT:MOVEIX,Y:PRINTX#
:SCOL0,1
6040MOVEIX+32,Y:Y-12:VDU237
:NZ=300
6050PROCJohn:PROCw(200):EN
DPROC
6060:
6070DEFPROCcank:CLB:SCOL0,1
:IFPZ=IPX=0
6080MOVE430,850:PRINT<GAM
ES>
6090MOVE430,200:PRINT<SCD
RE>
6100MOVE360,670:PRINTWIX#
:SCOL0,2
6110IFAZ(1ANDUPX)0MOVE150,
570:PRINT*TEX OUT OF AMMO*
6120MOVE1000,850:PRINT*TEX
*:MOVE1000,750:PRINTGMX:MOV
E1000,200:PRINTSCX
6130SCOL0,3:MOVE100,850:PR
INTDAM*:MOVE100,750:PRINTG
M:MOVE100,200:PRINTSCX
6140SCOL3,2:MOVE50,400:PRI
NTONE OR TWO PLAYERS?:FX
15,1
6150TIME0:REPEAT
6160:IFINKEY-69X=0:FX210,
1
6170:IFINKEY-54X=1:FX210,
0
6180:IFINKEY-40PPX=0:TIME4
00
6190:IFINKEY-49PPX=1:TIME4
00
6200:IFINKEY-50PPX=2:TIME4
00
6210UNTIL TIME=400
6220erZ=100:UPX=3:upZ=3:UX
=0:uX=0
6230:IFPPX(20M)=0:uX=0:SCX
=0:scX=0
6240A1=36:5X1=0:5YX=0:5N1=
230:ENDPROC
6250:
6260DEFPROCload(X,Y,C):BCD
L3,C
6270FORLX=X TO X+200 STEP4
0
6280MOVEIX,Y:PRINTI*:NEXT
:ENDPROC
6290:
6300DEFPROCupent(X,Y,C):BC
OL3,C

```

```

6310MOVEIX,Y:PRINTI*:ENDPR
OC
6320:
6330DEFPROCnoon:IFX1=0ENDP
ROC
6340RESTORE6630:FX15,0
6350FORLX=1029:READA,P,D
6360SOUND2,A,P-39,D:NEXT:IE
NOPROC
6370:
6380DEFPROCJohn:IFX1=0ENDP
ROC
6390RESTORE6650:FX15,0
6400FORLX=1015:READA,P,D
6410SOUND2,A,P+41,D:NEXT:IE
NOPROC
6420REM BUILDINGS
6430DATA4,0,264,5,1279,69
0,4,312,0,5,1279,322,4,3
84,394,5,384,520,5,456,54
4,5,0,392,4,456,544,5,38
4,566,5,384,698,5,400,706
,5,0,570,4,400,706,5,222
,766,5,0,692
6440DATA4,384,566,5,0,430
,4,453,542,5,453,413,4,4
26,532,5,426,406,4,216,76
5,5,327,758,5,411,705,4,
387,565,5,435,562,5,465,5
47
6450DATA4,278,753,5,278,7
89,5,246,781,5,426,841,5

```

```

,600,783,4,426,841,5,789,
962,5,963,904,5,600,783,
4,576,791,5,576,458,4,930
,894,5,930,576
6460DATA4,1257,600,5,1257
,932,5,930,823,4,1257,932
,5,1098,985,5,912,923
6470DATA4,39,278,5,39,382
,4,114,304,5,114,406,4,1
6,372,5,120,410,4,264,462
,5,363,495,5,363,435,4,2
70,428,5,366,460,4,261,40
1,5,372,438,4,267,460,5,
267,406
6480DATA4,177,601,5,306,6
44,5,306,575,5,108,533,5
,108,682,4,240,622,5,240,
553,4,406,670,5,406,745,
5,548,727,5,548,649,4,550
,646,5,468,673
6490DATA4,636,477,5,636,5
82,4,717,582,5,717,604,4,
621,572,5,735,611,5,735,
623,5,621,585,5,621,572,
4,681,769,5,825,817,5,825
,789,5,681,661,5,681,769
6500DATA4,804,653,5,808,6
81,5,808,606,5,807,579,5
,807,654,4,807,621,5,800,
648,4,1230,782,5,1095,737
,5,1095,671,5,1230,716,5,
1230,782,4,981,747,5,121
0,826,5,1218,809,5,981,81

```

```

0,5,981,747
6510DATA4,975,580,5,975,6
87,4,1050,613,5,1050,716
,4,1060,721,5,954,683
6520REM JAIL SIGN
6530DATA4,959,805,5,992,8
18,4,908,809,5,908,785,5
,953,782,4,1014,810,5,104
4,833,5,1044,800
6540DATA4,1014,810,5,1014
,794,4,1014,809,5,1032,81
2,4,1071,812,5,1071,836,
4,1098,848,5,1098,827,5,1
120,839
6550REM BARS
6560DATA4,1203,769,5,1203
,712,4,1176,761,5,1176,70
7,4,1149,753,5,1149,696,
4,1122,744,5,1122,687
6570REM DOORS
6580DATA4,639,574,5,639,4
84,85,711,596,5,639,484,
85,711,586
6590DATA4,678,585,5,678,5
22,85,711,596,5,678,522,
85,711,586
6600REM TITLE
6610DATA69,100,101,99,116,
114,111,110,39,85,115,101,1
14,46
6620REM MUSIC
6630DATA1,101,3,0,0,1,1,
121,3,0,0,1,1,129,3,0,0,
1,1,137,3,0,0,1,1,121,3,
0,0,1,1,141,2,0,0,1,1,1
37,3,0,0,1,1,129,3,0,0,1,
1,121,16,0,0,2,1,121,3,
1,129,3,0,0,1,1,137,4,0
,0,1
6640DATA1,129,3,0,0,1,1,
121,3,0,0,1,1,109,7,1,12
9,17
6650DATA1,53,4,0,0,2,1,5
3,4,0,0,2,1,41,4,1,53,2,
1,73,4,1,81,2,1,89,4,0,
0,0,1,89,2,0,0,0,1,89,4,
1,81,2,1,73,12

```



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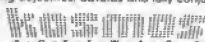
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ROTATE, written by PAUL HEATH, takes Electron Basic to its limits as it shows what skilful animation can do.

Consisting of four "distortions" of a square, it's amazing how much action there is in such a short program.

The REPEAT... UNTIL loop of lines 130-220 contains the main workings of the program. Inside this, the FOR... NEXT loop draws the square in white and then black.

The program then jumps out of the loop to change the values of the square's coordinates by calling the relevant procedure. The result is the apparent motion of the square.

```
10 REM**ROTATE**
20 REM**By Paul Heath**
30 REM
40 REM
50 MODE6
60 PROCmenu
70 IF A<1 OR A>4 THEN PR
INT TAB(0,5):SPC(50):GOTO60
```

```
80 ON ERROR GOTO290
90 MODE4
100 VDU23:8202:0:0:0:
110 X1=400:Y2=400:X3=700:
Y4=700
```

```
120 Y1=400:Y2=700:Y3=700:
Y4=400
```

```
130 REPEAT
140 FOR N=1 TO 0 STEP -1
150 BCOL0,N
160 MOVE1,Y1:DRAW12,Y2:0
DRAW13,Y3:DRAW14,Y4:DRAW11,Y
1
```

```
170 NEXT N
180 IF A=1THENPROCROT1
190 IF A=2THENPROCROT2
200 IF A=3THENPROCROT3
210 IF A=4THENPROCROT4
220 UNTILX4(400ORY4)700
```

```
230 GOTO110
240 DEF PROCmenu:PRINT TA
B(0,0)"Press Escape at any
time to restart":INPUT TAB(
0,5)"Please enter a number
(1 to 4)":A:ENDPROC
250 DEF PROCROT1:X2=X2+15
:X4=X4-15:Y2=Y2-15:Y4=Y4+15
:ENDPROC
```

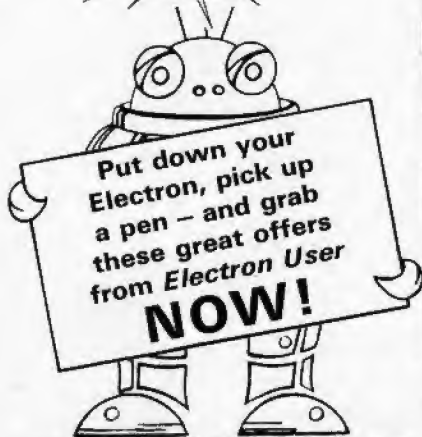
```
260 DEF PROCROT2:X1=X1+9:
X2=X2+10:X3=X3-9:X4=X4-10:Y
1=Y1+9:Y2=Y2-10:Y3=Y3-9:Y4=
Y4+10:ENDPROC
270 DEF PROCROT3:X1=X1+10
```

```
:X2=X2+10:X3=X3-10:X4=X4-10
:ENDPROC
280 DEF PROCROT4:Y1=Y1+10
:Y2=Y2-10:Y3=Y3-10:Y4=Y4+10
:ENDPROC
290 IF ERR=17 THEN RUN EL
SE MODE6:REPORT:PRINT" at 1
ine"ERL
```

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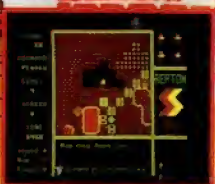
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